

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1980

Established 1887

Algeria	4.00	India	10.10	Nigeria	70.10
Argentina	13.50	Iran	125.00	Norway	3.75
Australia	0.50	Israel	1.00	Oman	0.00
Belgium	26.00	Italy	1.00	Pakistan	30.00
Canada	25.10	Jordan	5.00	Peru	40.00
Ceylon	30.00	Korea	1.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00
Czechoslovakia	4.00	Kuwait	1.00	Spain	1.00
Denmark	4.00	Luxembourg	1.00	Sweden	1.00
Egypt	7.00	Malta	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
France	3.00	Mexico	1.00	Taiwan	1.00
Germany	1.00	Morocco	1.00	Turkey	1.00
Greece	2.00	Netherlands	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00
		Poland	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00

## Terrorists Slay Former Turkish Prime Minister

By Marvin Howe

ANKARA, July 20 (NYT) — Former Prime Minister Nihat Erim was assassinated yesterday by unidentified gunmen near his summer home in a suburban Istanbul suburb.

Turkish state radio said four terrorists shot and killed him and his wife, Kamile, as they were going to a beach in Kartal on the Asian side of the Sea of Marmara. Mr. Erim, 68, was with him.

Mr. Erim's body was found in a car. He was shot in the head and chest. His wife was also shot and killed.

Mr. Erim was a member of the National Assembly and had been a member of the cabinet. He was a member of the National Assembly and had been a member of the cabinet.

Mr. Erim was a member of the National Assembly and had been a member of the cabinet. He was a member of the National Assembly and had been a member of the cabinet.



Nihat Erim

Under his nonparty government, martial law was declared, all student associations as well as the rightist National Order Party and the leftist Turkish Labor Party were banned, and under American pressure, poppy growing was banned.

He resigned when the National Assembly refused to grant him extraordinary powers to curb rising terrorism.

Istanbul was already tense because of the murder on Tuesday, apparently by leftists of Abdullah Koksakoglu, a Republican People's Party deputy from Istanbul.

After the assassination, Premier Suleyman Demirel held an emergency Cabinet meeting, which issued a statement condemning the attack and offering condolences to the families of Mr. Erim and his bodyguard.

All entrances to Istanbul were blocked by security forces searching for the killers. Koksakoglu was killed Friday with state honors amid tight security. Former Premier Bulent Ecevit, the leader of the opposition Republican People's Party, was among the government and political leaders who attended, and he called Tuesday's murder a direct attack on parliamentary democracy in Turkey.

Mr. Demirel pledged that terrorist gangs would not escape the punishment of the law. But he did not indicate what his eight-month-old government would do to curb terrorism, which has been increasing rapidly.

Mr. Erim made his reputation as a professor of international law. As a legal adviser in the foreign ministry, he was in the Turkish delegation to the San Francisco conference in 1945 that drew up the Charter of the United Nations. He served as a Turkish member of the European Human Rights Commission from 1956 to 1962, represented the Turkish parliament in the European Council from 1961 to 1970, and was his country's chief legal adviser in negotiations with Britain on Cyprus in the mid '50s.

He was born in Kandira in Kocaeli province north of Istanbul in 1912, graduated from law school in Istanbul, and received his doctorate in law in Paris. In recent years, the former premier had lived in the Dragos suburb of Istanbul and was writing his memoirs. He had two children.

## Brezhnev Opens Heavily Guarded Olympic Games

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, July 20 (NYT) — President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union opened the 22d Olympic Summer Games yesterday, in a ceremony ringed by tens of thousands of uniformed soldiers and police and marred by the boycott of the United States, West Germany, Japan and scores of other countries protesting the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

As attention shifted to competition today, the Soviet Union won four of the first five gold medals in an Olympics that it appears destined to dominate for the next two weeks.

The first medal of the 22d Games went to a Soviet Army marksman who won the free pistol event with a world record score of 581 points out of a possible 600. Later, the Soviet Union earned gold medals in cycling, weightlifting and swimming. (Details of today's events appear on Page 15.)

Athletes Praised

After the opening parade of the 81 national teams participating — the lowest number since the Melbourne Olympics of 1956 — Mr. Brezhnev said, "I declare open the 1980 Olympic games, twenty-second of the modern era."

Introducing him, Lord Killanin of Ireland, the president of the International Olympic Committee, praised the 5,687 athletes who came despite the boycott — "especially those," he said, "who have shown their complete independence to travel and compete despite the pressures placed on them."

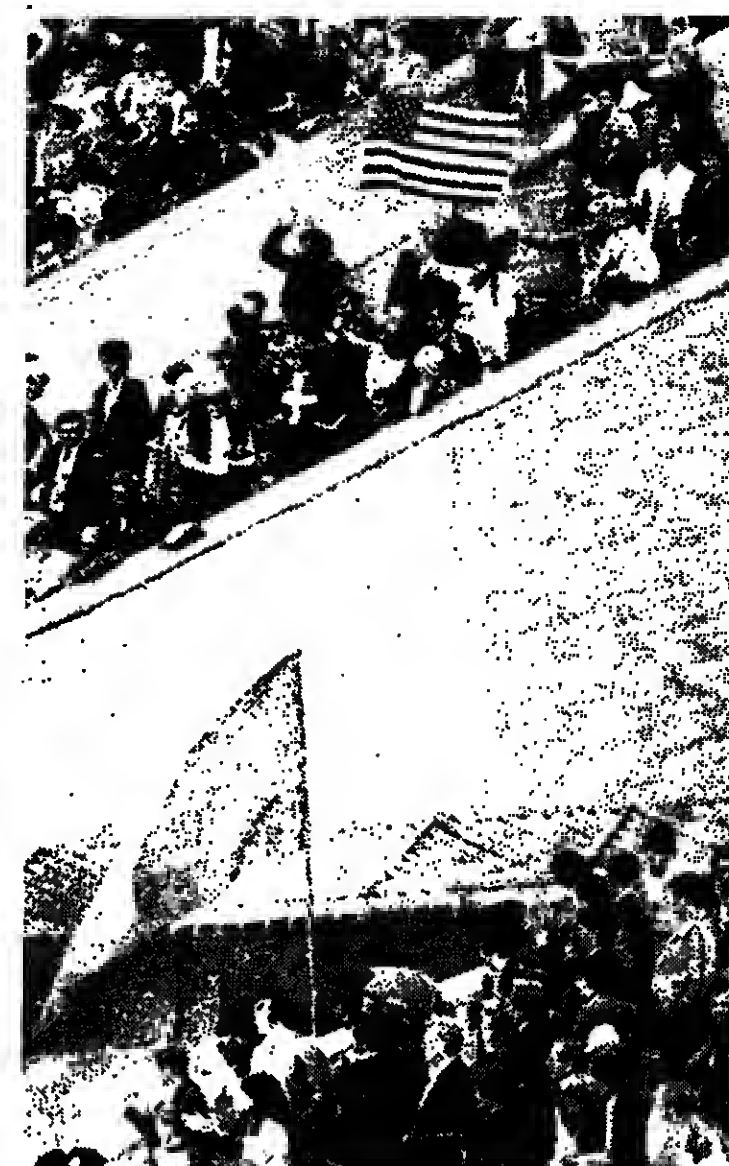
The focus of the ceremonies, the traditional parade of nations, became an interesting numbers game: Of 142 national Olympic committees, 81 were represented in one form or another during the parade, but only 65 carried their national flags.

Teams from Belgium, Britain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, San Marino, Switzerland and Portugal did not march in the opening parade.

Australia, Andorra, Denmark, Spain, New Zealand and Puerto Rico paraded without national flags.

[The Associated Press reported that the American flag appeared in one place, waved from time to time by two U.S. citizens. The flag was first raised by Dan Patterson and Nick Paul about 45 minutes before the opening ceremony began. That drew great cheers from the Soviet crowd, which must have understood the irony of the action.]

[Mr. Patterson, 21, said: "We wanted to show them that the Americans are here although our athletes couldn't come. We are proud of being Americans and we are sorry that our athletes couldn't be here." The Russians we have met are all aware of the boycott and they all say they are sorry," Mr. Paul, an 85-year-old Greek-American from New York, attended the



A man unfurls U.S. flag after Olympic opening ceremony.

sians sold an unidentified orange soda instead.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who was invited, did not attend. Mr. Brezhnev sat in the dignitaries' tribunal with Olympic committee officials and most of his colleagues from the Soviet Communist Party Politburo. The leaders of Bulgaria, Vietnam, Mongolia, and Czechoslovakia, all Communist

## Iran Says 5 Plotters Executed Military Officers Shot After Trial

TEHRAN, July 20 (Reuters) — Five men were executed by firing squad here today after being found guilty of plotting against Iran's revolutionary government.

More than 300 people were reported arrested in the past 10 days in connection with the alleged conspiracy, and others are still being sought. The Islamic revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has demanded the death penalty for all plotters, saying no one had any right to pardon any of them.

The state radio said that a retired general and four air force personnel were shot in Tehran's Evin jail early this morning, about 16 hours after their trial was said to have begun in a prison courtroom.

The government has said that the plot — disclosed July 10 by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr — was aimed at returning to power Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last premier appointed by the Shah. It alleged that the United States, Israel and Iraq were backing the conspiracy, said to have involved plans to bomb Ayatollah Khomeini's home in north Tehran and other key targets in the capital and the holy city of Qom.

Air Base Headquarters

It said the plot was focused on the air base at Hamadan, in western Iran, which was to have been the conspirators' operational headquarters.

Mr. Bakhtiar was the target of an unsuccessful assassination attempt Friday in a Paris suburb, where he lives in exile.

Today's executions came a few hours before the Majlis, Iran's parliament, elected its first speaker and assumed full legislative functions after spending seven weeks on organizational matters.

A senior clergyman, Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, was elected to the speaker's post with 146 of the 196 votes cast.

He is also a senior member of the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party, the biggest group in the Majlis, and was a member of the ruling Revolutionary Council, whose legislative functions have now passed to the Majlis.

The Pars news agency reported that the Revolutionary Council was dissolved Thursday night, following

## Blame Was Misplaced, Hodding Carter Says

## Brzezinski Said to Spur Anti-Leak Steps

BOSTON, Maine, July 20 (UPI) — U.S. national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski was said to have made "offensive and defensive" efforts to control foreign policy leaks, a former State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d told the Boston Globe in an interview today.

Hodding Carter, who left the administration this month, said Mr. Brzezinski's National Security Council was responsible for the "substantive leaks but managed to prevent the most serious ones from coming from the State Department."

Mr. White House sees the press as an enemy, Mr. Carter, 45, said, and from his summer home in Maine he thinks reporters are "clods and fools" and that they "simply feed off the government."

There are some people who are major leakers, he said, who think the only way to get a story is through a leak.

President Carter sought FBI assistance in tracking down the source of the leaks that appeared in the Boston Post last October regarding increased military aid to Iran, said Mr. Carter, who is now a presidential candidate.

Mr. Carter said he was offended by the press's "slandering" of him before his resignation. "I don't believe that it came from the highest levels of the White House," he said. "I refused to sign a punitive statement that says 'good boy.'"

Mr. Carter's attempts at tracking down the source of the leaks left many in the State Department depressed, he said, citing a 1979 incident in which Secretary Cyrus Vance and his State Department officials were summoned to the White House for a reprimand shortly after news reported that U.S. foreign policy officials had predicted a takeover of the Iranian government by Shahpur Bakhtiar.

A procedure that he described as "slandering" Mr. Carter, U.S. foreign policy leaders were asked to sign affidavits at a meeting that left him "fuming," Mr. Carter said.



Hodding Carter 3d

He said that Mr. Vance, Mr. Brzezinski and CIA Director Stansfield Turner had been asked earlier to sign affidavits regarding other

## Islamic Zeal and Talent for War Sustain Afghan Rebels' Struggle Against Russia

By Nicholas Gage

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (NYT) — In a makeshift hospital, one of three maintained in rented houses here by Afghan insurgents, two wounded guerrillas lie on rope cots in a small room huzzing with flies.

In one bed is Ahmad Khazamar, 25, whose right foot bears several gaping shrapnel wounds. He has been in 30 engagements with the Russians in six months, he said, and as soon as he is able he is going back. "As long as my mind functions I will fight," he said.

In the next cot is Malek Sawad, 50, one of two survivors of a group of eight mujahideen, or Moslem guerrillas. "We have chosen the way of martyrdom," he said. "How can we be defeated?"

The words of the two wounded Afghans illustrate why the Soviet military intervention in their country seven months ago has turned into a standoff between one of the great powers and groups of mountain tribesmen sustained only by 25 centuries of experience in guerrilla warfare and a belief that it is glorious to die in the name of Islam.

Most Western analysts here believe that the Russians intervened in Afghanistan in the hope that they could maintain enough security to allow the local Communist Party to take control of the country's institutions and build up the army. But they have failed, brought to a stalemate by the refusal of the Afghans to submit.

"Annihilation"

"The Russians are trying to annihilate us," said Maulvi Mohammed Yunus Khalis, leader of one of five insurgent groups in the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan. "They use napalm and gas bombs. There is not a single day when they do not bomb villages full of civilians. But they still do not control the countryside and they are not even safe in Kabul."

The standoff, according to most of the analysts, is so frustrating to

## French Arrest Another 2 In Attempt on Bakhtiar

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, July 20 (WP) — French police said today that they have captured two more members of the assassination squad that tried Friday to kill Shahpur Bakhtiar, the

## Businessman's Suicide Opens Door on 'Perfect Fraud'

By John F. Berry

And Bradley Graham

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 20 (WP) — On the morning of June 10, the local police went to the imposing residence of respected Swiss businessman Eli Pinks in the hills that rim Lake Geneva.

A French bank had made some serious allegations about his finances. When a reluctant servant finally led them upstairs, the police found the 60-year-old businessman dead on his bed, apparently having committed suicide by taking cyanide. In the hallway was his dog, dead of the same poison.

Also that morning, the body of Pinks' former wife Florence, 62, divorced since 1964, was found in her penthouse at the Grand Hotel in Cannes.

A note addressed to "Flo" was found in part: "I give you some last advice because I love you. Open these two packages and swallow these four capsules which operate very quickly so that you can join me. The note closed, 'I love you always, and until the last breath of my life. Your Eli.'"

Master Swindler

It seems that the quiet executive was, in fact, a master swindler who created an elaborate portfolio of false documents and records to steal more than \$140 million from an international array of banks and individuals. Among the losing banks were New York's Citibank and First National Bank of Minneapolis, each reportedly out \$3.5 million.

With astounding coolness, Pinks juggled major loans from bank to bank, often using phony documents to get multimillion-dollar credit extensions.

One former associate said that the fraud succeeded because it was so ambitious. "To obtain credit of several thousands of francs is very difficult," he said. "But if you ask for millions, it's easier. This is a fact."

So far, the many investigations into the Pinks affair have produced more questions than answers. Chief among these: What happened to all that money?

"It was a perfect fraud," said Bernhard Mueller, a director of the Swiss Federal Commission of Banks. Mr. Mueller, however, said he did not think the Pinks case will result in any new Swiss banking rules.

Known for Secrecy

But Hermann Bodmann, president of the commission, suggested in a recent speech that Swiss banks consider establishing an information center where they could tell each other about the amounts of credit extended to certain clients. This suggestion is expected to be conly received by Swiss bankers, known for their secrecy.

The cornerstone of the Pinks swindle was an apparently successful company called Sociol S.A., which produced containers of nitrous oxide, commonly known as laughing gas.

According to the suit, Pinks died owing the Swiss bank about \$10 million. The bank allegedly lent the money after being presented with documents showing that Sociol was owed money by the "United States Army, Sanitary Division."

Beginning in 1978 and continuing into 1980, the suit says, Pinks transferred funds to Citibank, instructing it to use the money to repay Sociol's loans at the Cantonal Bank at Pinks' instructions. Citibank told the Cantonal Bank that the payments were made at the direction of the U.S. Army.

As a result, the Cantonal Bank said it was induced to extend credit for larger and larger amounts.

No Army Dealings

After Pinks died, U.S. attorneys for the Swiss bank found that Sociol had no contracts or other dealings with the U.S. Army. What's more, the bank learned that there was no such thing as a Sanitary Division.

Pinks emigrated from Bulgaria in 1941. He met Florence when she was a barmaid in Lausanne and they married in 1943. She reportedly helped pay for her husband's education in chemistry. Sociol was founded in 1945, and as far as the world was concerned, the company and its founder prospered.

Pinks presented First National Bank of Minneapolis with a 1979 financial statement that showed Sociol with a net worth of \$14 million. In the same statement, Pinks claimed to be personally worth \$25 million. According to his Swiss income tax returns, Pinks in 1978 claimed a total fortune of about \$5.4 million.

People in Lausanne describing Pinks often use the word discreet. He was not known to gamble or live lavishly. While his house is impressive, it could not be called opulent.

At Least 15 Years

Roland Goetz, who is a vice director of Sociol and has been with the company for 15 years, described Pinks as a man who was concerned with employees' personal problems.

It is suspected that Pinks had been scheming for at least 15 years. His employees now say that he began about then to withdraw from day-to-day business activities.

That was also the time he and Florence were divorced. Curiously, the two continued to carry on an affair.

Authorities said Florence was a recluse. Pinks would fly to Cannes every Thursday to spend the weekend with her. In her apartment police found diamonds, rubies and emeralds. Hanging on the walls were a Renoir painting and Persian tapestries, while the library was stocked with valuable originals. These valuables do not come close to accounting for the missing money, however.

last premier before the Islamic revolutionaries came to power in Iran.

The police said that with the capture of the two, plus the three gunmen who actually attacked Mr. Bakhtiar's apartment, they have rounded up the entire terrorist team involved in the assassination attempt that cost the life of a policeman and of a next-door neighbor and has left a second policeman in coma in critical condition from a head wound.

[Five suspects arrested in connection with the attempted assassination have been charged with murder and attempted murder, the Associated Press reported. Public Prosecutor Bernard Hatoux refused to confirm or deny French radio reports that the leader of the assassination team has confessed that he was acting on orders from the revolutionary government.]

[According to the reports, one of the men, identified as Anis Nacache, told investigators that he was sent to France by Iranian authorities and was paid to kill Mr. Bakhtiar.]

France Demanded

Relations between France and the Iranian revolutionary government, which had remained relatively good, seemed bound to deteriorate. Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who had lived as a political exile in France for years, denounced his former asylum as "a land of subversives plotting against Iran."

His attitude suggested there could be a hardening by Iran toward all European countries accused of harboring exiles. The main groups and leaders are centered in France, but there are significant numbers in Britain and West Germany, too.

While Mr. Ghotbzadeh said he rejected violent methods and claimed that the attempt against Mr. Bakhtiar was the work of rival exile groups, the organ of the ruling Islamic Republican Party in Tehran, *Jomhuri Islami* controlled by the ruling party accused French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of



## Settlement Policy Assailed

## American Jews' Criticism Irritates, Worries Israel

By Edward Cody

JERUSALEM (WP) — An extraordinary swell of open criticism from U.S. Jewish leaders has irritated the Israeli government and left some officials worried about the health of Israel's vital relationship with American Jewry.

The issue is both crucial and delicate. Israelis of all political persuasions are convinced that, as those who live in Israel and fight its wars, they alone have the right to make its decisions. But they encourage concern for Israel among American Jews and rely on their influence for maintaining the United States' traditional military and diplomatic support against Arabs.

Recent complaints from U.S. Jewish leaders against Prime Minister Menachem Begin's West Bank settlements policies thus has been taken seriously in Israel — angrily by some, and with concern about its long-term dangers by others. Although exchange of opinion has been a constant in ties between Israel and American Jews, the new complaints are considered sharper than ever and directed at policies that many Israeli officials regard as part of Israel's security precautions.

The criticism was voiced repeatedly — and attacked by Israeli leaders as harmful — at a U.S.-Israeli colloquy sponsored by the American Jewish Congress, with debates centering on the right of U.S. Jews to interfere in Israeli affairs and vice versa.

"Our enemies will use this criticism to advance their cause and to attack ours," warned Mr. Begin's interior minister and chief autonomy negotiator, Yosef Burg.

Abba Eban, the former foreign minister, well-known in the United States as a spokesman for moderate Israeli views, said: "Greater self-restraint in publicly criticizing Israel is needed."

## Statement Signed

A backdrop to the discussions was a statement signed early this month by more than 50 prominent American Jews expressing dissatisfaction with Mr. Begin's policies and concern with "extremists in the public and the government." This was interpreted as criticism of Jewish zealots who establish West Bank settlements on religious as well as security grounds, with encouragement from the Begin government, particularly Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon.

Leonard Fein, a Brandeis University professor active in U.S. Jewish circles, announcing the Americans' adherence to the statement at a

news conference in Jerusalem, called Mr. Begin a disaster for Israel.

Two prominent American Jews who had signed the statement — Rabbi Alexander Schindler and Theodore Mann, both former chairmen of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations — later dissociated themselves from Mr. Fein's personal attack on Mr. Begin, but did not repudiate their signatures on the statement.

This left a bitter taste in the mouths of some officials around Mr. Begin who were also irritated by wording in the statement that seemed to attack Mr. Begin without naming him. One official tried to persuade another signer, Allen Pollack, to retract.

Especially irritating to the Begin government was the characterization of some of its members as extremists. Mr. Burg, punning on Mr. Fein's Yiddish nickname, "Label," objected that "this label is a libel." But beneath the humor, Israeli and U.S. sources said, was anger that American Jews would voice the same complaints as Anwar Sadat and the Egyptian autonomy negotiating team.

## Use of Religion

Mr. Mann repeated his criticism of the use of religion to justify additional West Bank settlements. This was considered particularly significant because Mr. Begin frequently cites biblical history as proof of Israel's right to settle in Palestinian-inhabited territory seized from Jordan in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Mann's view was shared the next day by Morris Ahran, an American Jewish leader and member of the American Jewish Congress, who said that the use of religion as well as security as justification for settlements there.

In addition, the statement signed by U.S. Jewish leaders was drafted by Israel's own Peace Now movement, a pressure group that directs much of its energy against Mr. Begin in an effort to force a more flexible negotiating stance.



President Carter greeting Richard Queen at White House.

## Freed U.S. Hostage Says He Spent Weeks in 'Tomb'

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT) — Richard Queen was locked in a windowless room he described as "the tomb" for several weeks during his 250 days as a hostage in Iran. President Carter said yesterday.

The 28-year-old career diplomat visited with the president for an hour at the White House and then said, commenting on the illness that led to his release by the Iranians:

## Iran Says 5 Executed

(Continued from Page 1)

the election by the Majlis of the Guardian Council, which will judge all legislation according to Islamic precepts. The election of Guardian Council members formally gave the Majlis legal validity.

The Revolutionary Council was formed under the orders of Ayatollah Khomeini and was responsible for making executive decisions, especially before Mr. Bani-Sadr took office last year.

The Majlis has been charged by Ayatollah Khomeini with deciding the fate of the 52 U.S. hostages held since late November, but there was no indication when it would begin tackling that task. Mr. Bani-Sadr is first expected to nominate a premier, who must be endorsed by the Majlis, perhaps later this week, parliamentary sources said.

## Military Purge

Meanwhile, Pars reported yesterday that Ayatollah Khomeini has ordered a purge of the Iranian military and the creation of a new Islamic army. Mr. Bani-Sadr was reported to have named a new head to the Revolutionary Guard and to have presented the appointment to Ayatollah Khomeini.

In a meeting Friday with the commander of the Iranian gendarmerie, Gen. Zahir Nizad, Pars quoted Ayatollah Khomeini as saying, "I want a strong independent army free of any contaminations."

[A Japanese newspaper, Yomiuri Shimbun, reported yesterday that Mr. Bani-Sadr said it is possible that the Majlis will take up the fate of the U.S. hostages in the near future, the Associated Press reported.]

[The independent, mass-circulation paper said that Mr. Bani-Sadr told Kazuo Yamamoto, chief of the paper's foreign news department, in an interview Friday: "The decision will be made by the parliament. We will have to wait for the start of its investigation. In my personal view, however, I don't think the parliament will make its decision to coincide with the U.S. presidential election. But there is a possibility that we will hastily tackle the problem."]

## Swiss Suicide Bares Fraud

(Continued from Page 1)

he asked the bankers not to let his customers know.

The end came quickly on June 9, the day before the suicide. Someone at Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, a major financial institution, discovered at least one false document among those pledged on a loan by Pinkas. The bank then notified Experta de Lausanne, the accounting firm that audited Sociol's books. A call was also made to the Banque Vaudoise de Credit de Lausanne, where Pinkas was a member of the board of directors.

## Lots of Theories

Plenty of theories are offered here about where the money went. Perhaps the most plausible so far is that he was trying desperately to pay off debts incurred in the 1960s from some unknown speculation.

An American by the name of Dimitri Jodidio is known to have been involved in some ventures with Pinkas in the early 1970s. But Mr. Jodidio, who now reportedly lives in southern France, cannot be located.

Three weeks before his death, Pinkas stopped paying companies that supplied Sociol. On the day he died, Sociol had about \$1,600 in cash and more than \$500,000 in debts. But the company curiously was saved by two life insurance policies taken out by Pinkas more than three years ago. He named the company as beneficiary.

## Managua Celebrates Rebellion

## Castro Criticizes U.S. Aid To Nicaragua as Too Little

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA (NYT) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba reproached the United States Saturday for failing to provide Nicaragua with more economic aid to recover from the civil war last year. He also denounced the Republican Party's platform as a threat to peace.

Friday night, however, the Cuban leader met informally at a reception with a group of U.S. officials and said that the Carter administration had adopted a more intelligent and constructive policy toward Nicaragua.

Mr. Castro and the head of the American delegation, Donald McHenry, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, were among special envoys from 30 countries attending ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the Sandinista guerrilla victory over the Somoza regime.

[Mr. McHenry led the U.S. delegation in an almost-unnoticed walk-out at the end of the ceremonies to protest the singing of the ruling Sandinista Party's anthem, which denounces Americans as enemies of humanity. United Press International reported, U.S. Embassy officials said the walkout was kept low-key because in order to prevent "a big fuss."]

At Friday night's reception, Mr. Castro spent about 40 minutes chatting with Mr. McHenry, Lawrence Pezzullo, U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, and William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

## Unity for a Day

Addressing a crowd of about 100,000 people Saturday in the 19 Plaza, the Cuban leader said that he would not be polemical because "what unites us all today, even the United States and us, is this tribute to and recognition of the heroic people of Nicaragua."

He nevertheless said that little of the economic aid promised to Nicaragua last year for its reconstruc-

tion had been received. "We welcome the aid that the United States has given," he said, "but our only sincere regret is that it is so little, so little for the richest country in the world, so little for a country that spends \$160 billion on defense."

The United States has provided about \$70 million in aid to Nicaragua so far and is expected to lend or donate an additional \$105 million during the next 15 months. Cuba has sent 2,000 teachers, doctors and technicians as well as some security advisers.

The Cuban president attacked what he called the "terrible platform" approved by the Republican Party convention last week. He said it threatened to restore the use of the "big stick" in Latin America, to support the "genocidal" governments of the hemisphere and to cut off all aid to Nicaragua.

In his 40-minute address, which dominated the Saturday morning ceremonies, he recalled that participants in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961 left from the Nicaraguan port of Puerto Cabezas.

## Pluralism Praised

"It is said that Somoza [former Nicaraguan President Luis Somoza] asked the mercenaries to bring back at least one hair from Castro's beard," he recalled. "Now I've come with all my beard to offer it, albeit symbolically, to the victorious people of Nicaragua."

He praised the Sandinista leadership for its "wisdom" in involving all sectors of the population in reconstruction and allowing political pluralism. He vowed that Cuba would never try to influence the Nicaraguan government. "We have humbly come to learn and be influenced," he said. "We are sure that the Sandinista revolution will teach us a great deal, that its example will enormously influence the rest of Latin America."

## Talent for War Sustains Afghan Rebels' Struggle

(Continued from Page 1)

freely back and forth across the border every week, fighting in Afghanistan, regrouping and bringing their wounded into Pakistan. Most are from the Pushtun tribe, the largest group in Afghanistan, numbering 7.5 million of the 16 million people.

There are 15 million Pushtuns in all; the others live in northwestern Pakistan, where they are called Pathans and are eager to help their tribal brothers.

## Blood Vengeance

Afghan tribesmen live by the code of *badal*, or blood vengeance. "Every time a Russian helicopter gunship strafes a village, every man in it will not rest until he has drawn Russian blood," said Haji Mangal Hussain, an Afghan teacher.

The Russians charge that Pakistan is being used as a conduit for aid to the insurgents. The Pakistanis are nervously making every effort to appear blameless. They have carefully maintained the position that they are providing only humanitarian assistance to refugees.

Publicly the Pakistani government dismisses the possibility of a Soviet invasion, saying that while Soviet troops might cross the border in hot pursuit of insurgents, a prolonged Soviet incursion is improbable. Privately the Pakistanis express deep fears of a major invasion.

"Militarily, I can see the strong temptation for the Soviets to bring the war to Pakistan," said a retired general now in a high government post. "Pakistan provides sanctuary for villagers who support the insurgents. If they had no place to go, the insurgents might kneel under the way the Russians see it. They are wrong because the Hazaras in central Afghanistan, the Uzbeks in the east, even the Tajiks in the north near the Soviet border, are resisting successfully without such a sanctuary."

The insurgents, eager not to make the Pakistanis any more nervous than they are, dismiss the possibility of a Soviet invasion. "The Russians cannot risk invading Pakistan. The cost would be too high," said a leader of one of the groups fighting in the mountains.

Some here who are familiar with the aid being supplied to the Afghan guerrillas say that Saudi Arabia and several of the Gulf states are giving money directly and that the United States is providing arms on a limited basis.

The guerrilla leaders say they steal nearly all the weapons they need from the Russians. In addition to these, and weapons brought by defectors from the Afghan Army, whose ranks have dwindled to 35,000 from 80,000 in the last year, the insurgents can buy cheap, meticulously hand-crafted weapons only 25 miles south of Peshawar in Durra, which has been a center for arms manufacturing for hundreds of years.

Insurgent leaders like Mr. Hekmatyar say that the only weapons they cannot easily obtain are anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns. Tanks can be defeated by retreating into the deep mountain paths or by blowing them up with gasoline bombs. But the lack of anti-aircraft weapons is a constant problem because helicopter gunships can maneuver through the mountains and strike otherwise inaccessible positions.

Parallels between the Russians in Afghanistan and the Americans in Vietnam are unavoidable. The Americans underestimated the Vietnamese Communist soldiers' superiority of jungle warfare and the Vietnamese tradition of defending one's land and the graves of one's ancestors.

"The Afghans have always been the best resistance fighters in the world," said Brig. Mir Abad Hussain, director general of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry. "Alexander the Great encountered them on his trek east and decided to take a southern route back. The British never stayed there, although they occupied the rest of the region."

The insurgents' strong Islamic faith is another factor the Russians have not taken into consideration. The insurgents believe that dying in the name of Islam will insure their place in paradise.

## Ordered Back

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 20 (UPI) — President Bakhtiar Karmal of Afghanistan was ordered back to his residence in Kabul minutes before he tried to board a plane to Moscow, news reports said today.

Pakistan's largest Urdu-language newspaper, Jung, said Mr. Karmal was rushed away from the airport in a military vehicle. The report did not say why he was going to Moscow or who ordered him to cancel the trip, nor offer any reasons for the cancellation.

## Moscow Diverts

## Airline Flights

MOSCOW, July 20 (Reuters) —

Seven airlines will protest formally to Soviet authorities over their plans to divert flights away from Moscow yesterday, airline sources said today.

Planes belonging to the companies were radioed from Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport while over Soviet territory and told that they could not land for security reasons.

The ban lasted during the three-hour opening ceremony of the Olympic Games and was then lifted. The airlines involved were Iberia of Spain, Japan Air Lines, British Airways, Air France, Scandinavian Airlines System, Lufthansa German Airlines and Austrian Air Lines.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

## Qadhafi Said to Demand War Reparation

HAMBURG, July 20 (AP) — Col. Moamer Qadhafi says he will West German, British and Italian assets unless those nations pay him of dollars in reparation for battles fought on the Libyan deserts in World War II, the magazine Der Spiegel reported yesterday.

A spokesman in the West German Foreign Ministry said he was aware of any demands by Col. Qadhafi.

Asked by Der Spiegel whether it was not late to make such demand, Col. Qadhafi was quoted as having said: "Why? The Germans paid in billions to Israel and are still paying. They don't get excited about that should the demands of the Jews be justified, but not ours?"

Embassy in Salvador Abandoned to Peasants

SAN SALVADOR, July 20 (UPI) — Costa Rica has surrendered its Salvadoran embassy to about 205 peasants who seized it in search of asylum, prompting fears yesterday of a potentially bloody confrontation between soldiers and peasants.

The landless farmhands, 100 of whom who stormed the embassy days ago, are among thousands of Salvadorans seeking to leave the country because of escalating political violence. They were left in political late Friday when Costa Rica gave up the embassy's diplomatic immunity and turned the building in western San Salvador over to the Salvadorean Red Cross.

Four men and a woman were found shot to death and slashed machetes on the southeast edge of San Salvador Friday, judicial said. There was no immediate indication which of several rightist leftist terrorist groups were responsible. Political violence has claimed more than 3,300 lives since Jan. 1, police said.

## Lebanese President Appoints Solh Premier

BEIRUT, July 20 (Reuters) — President Elias Sarkis today appointed Takiyeddine Solh, 71, as Lebanon's next premier to succeed Selim al-who resigned. Mr. Solh was premier once before, from July, 1973, to October, 1974.

He was appointed as part of Mr. Sarkis' effort to form a "national unity" government that would include paramilitary chiefs and the political parties. Negotiations on the composition of the new cabinet appeared to be far from complete, however.

Mr. Solh, a Sunni Moslem, was premier under former President Amr Frangieh, one of the country's three principal religious leaders. A former diplomat, journalist and teacher of literature.

## Commission to Debate Ban on Whale Kill

BRIGHTON, England, July 20 (UPI) — Delegates to the 23-nation Whaling Commission squared off today for a weeklong debate by the United States and Britain to win a worldwide ban on commercial whaling.

As in past years, Japan and the Soviet Union, the only two nations still operate large commercial whaling fleets, warned they would fight the proposal. Japan has threatened to pull out of the commission. Japan is the only country that hunts whales for food as well as oil. Delegates said the proposed ban has no ecological basis and is a emotional attitudes encouraged by politics.

## Saudi Hints at Ties if Russians Quit Kabul

BEIRUT, July 20 (Reuters) — Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Arabia foreign minister, was quoted today as saying that his nation could establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union while Moscow withdraws military forces in Afghanistan.

In an interview with the Beirut English-language magazine Morning, Prince Saud said that was inconsistent with the Kremlin's rights of the Palestinian people but intervened in Afghanistan, however. "Once the Soviet Union achieves this consistency in its policy, I think that any inhibition that exists in the Third World which my country is a member, and in the Islamic world about establishing good relations with the Soviet Union will be removed."

Saudi Arabia led the protests by Islamic countries against the intervention in Afghanistan, and recommended a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games.

## Many Casualties Reported In Bolivia Coup Resistant

LA PAZ, July 20 (AP) — Soldiers of Bolivia's new military junta reportedly battled today with workers in the mining district of Santa Ana, about 400 miles southwest of La Paz. Radio reports said there were many casualties.

The Democratic Solidarity Radio Network — an anti-junta network formed by five union-controlled radio stations after Thursday's military coup overthrew the civilian government of interim president Lidia Gueiler — reported the casualties and said that workers resisted the advance of the troops. The network also warned other workers to be ready to defend themselves against the military.

Mrs. Gueiler was permitted to go to the La Paz home of the papal nuncio to Bolivia and reportedly was preparing to leave for Chile, where many Bolivian politicians have lived in exile.

The anti-junta broadcast gave no details of the fighting. "All we know is that there has been a lot of workers' blood shed," the radio said. Earlier reports said about 5,000 armed miners, mostly Indians, blocked roads with trees and dynamite charges. The mining districts are the center of the strongest resistance to the coup, and Santa Ana is an important zinc-mining district.

The military, led by Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, staged the coup after it became apparent that the Congress probably would pick former

leftist President Hernan Siles as the country's new president. Siles led the field in a election June 29. He and several politicians reportedly have been hiding since the military takeover. It was Bolivia's 189th change of government in its 155 years of independence. The United States protested the takeover, cut and withdrawn its ambassador.

2 More He In Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

having helped Mr. Bakhtiar, alleged coup plot uncovered in Tehran on July 10.

The Tehran paper accuses French police of having let the "would-be assassins to them" "denounce their new reveal the secrets of their mis-

A previously unknown called the Guardians of Islam, claimed credit in Tehran for the operation and threatened to start attacking French in the Middle East. The paper's associates are not released. Mr. Bakhtiar is not expelled from France.

It was not clear how learned of the whereabouts of other two men said to have as lookouts during the assassination attempt. But they were for two separate apartments in the Quarter of Paris, and reported their captors where the thrown their weapons in the River. Police frogmen reportedly recovered the guns.

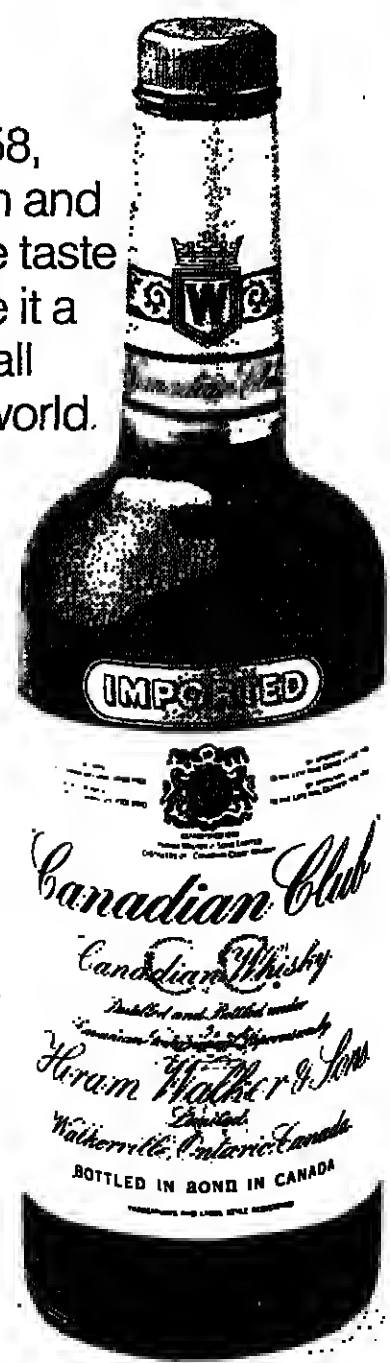
Police identified the five to two Palestinians, two Lebanese and an Iranian. All but one are from 20 to 23. The fifth was Moroccan, 29, a Lebanese, apparently the leader.

Mr. Ghorbadineh had been the leading advocate of a close ties with Western Europe as an alternative to both the United States and the Soviet Union. French editorial outcry that was a strange way for Iranian Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to repay the political exile he found in France was almost said.

But Mr. Ghorbadineh said posed the attempt on Mr. Bakhtiar because "our problem is not Mr. Bakhtiar or a few generals or there, but with American imperialism. If there were no Mr. Bakhtiar, the Americans would find someone else to replace him."

Despite the attempted murder of Mr. Bakhtiar in that moment, the implication is that Ghorbadineh does indeed claim the leader of the external situation, no matter how much it be contested by fellow exiles.

Since 1858,  
its smooth and  
distinctive taste  
has made it a  
favourite all  
over the world.



Every country does  
something best.

Canada makes  
Canadian Club.

© - Hiram Walker &amp; Sons Limited - 1979



## Reagan to Make Carter the Issue in Drive to Win Industrial States

By Lou Cannon  
and David S. Broder

DETROIT, July 20 (UPI) — Ronald Reagan hopes to win the White House in November by making President Carter the principal issue in the drive to win industrial states.

The failed presidency and President Carter's lack of leadership will be major themes of this campaign, says chief of staff Edwin Meese.

In an interview Friday, Mr. Reagan said he was "not running on a negative campaign, but on a positive one."

Mr. Reagan said he was "not running on a negative campaign, but on a positive one."

an extreme position" by dwelling on provocative statements he made in his early years as a Republican speechmaker.

In terms of Electoral College mathematics, Mr. Meese said: "We're going to have a national campaign. We will preserve our natural base in the West, emphasize key states in the Northeast and Midwest and make forays into the South."

Even though the surveys taken by Reagan pollster-strategist Richard Wirthlin show independent candidate John Anderson leading Mr. Carter far more than he does Mr. Reagan, the Republican strategists recognize that this may not be true by Election Day.

"The Anderson thing is still a wild card which depends on who he puts on the ticket with him and whether he can raise money," Mr. Meese said.

Heavy emphasis will be given to six states with 151 of the 270 electoral votes needed for victory. They are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio, all but two of which were carried by Mr. Carter in 1976.

The other target states will be New Jersey in the East, and Florida and Texas in the South. These three states have 60 electoral votes.

Mr. Reagan will devote heavy

campaign resources to his populous home state of California because its 45 electoral votes are too many to take for granted, even though Mr. Reagan has a big lead over Mr. Carter in every California poll.

But the assumption in the Reagan camp is that Mr. Carter will find it difficult to be competitive in eight Rocky Mountain and Southwestern states that he lost to Gerald Ford four years ago. Adding these to Alaska would give Mr. Reagan 38 electoral votes in states where a minimum campaign is believed sufficient.

Five Great Plains states (with 27 electoral votes) that Mr. Ford also carried — North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma — are leaning toward Mr. Reagan, his advisers believe.

In the South, the Reagan campaign believes it can carry Virginia's 12 electoral votes. Virginia was the one Southern state won by Mr. Ford in 1976. This year, early polls also put Mr. Reagan ahead in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Carter Country

Mr. Carter is given the edge in the Carolinas, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, with a total of 48 electoral votes.

Mr. Reagan is perceived by his aides to have the edge in Washington and Oregon, with 15 electoral votes, but these states could be the most competitive in the West for Mr. Carter. And the Reagan strategists also think their candidate is starting with a lead in Indiana and Iowa, both of which went for Mr. Ford, with 21 electoral votes.

For the record, as in every presidential campaign, no state is being written off publicly. However, Mr. Carter is unofficially conceded Georgia, Alabama and probably Tennessee in the South, Massachusetts in the Northeast, Minnesota in the Midwest and Hawaii in the West — six states with 59 electoral votes.

New Hampshire and Vermont in the East are rated as leaning toward Mr. Reagan, West Virginia and Rhode Island are seen as leaning strongly toward Mr. Carter. Maryland, Connecticut, Delaware and Maine are rated as toss-ups, with George Bush, Mr. Reagan's vice presidential running mate, considered helpful to the Republicans in each.

New York, with its bag of 41 electoral votes, is a particularly tempting prize for Mr. Reagan. His planners believe that Mr. Anderson will be on the New York ballot — either as the choice of the Liberal Party or, more probably, through a petition drive as an independent.

Mr. Anderson's appeal to Jewish voters, as reflected in recent polls, is a potentially serious problem for Mr. Carter, since Mr. Reagan has demonstrated exceptional support among Italian and Irish Catholics, other key elements of the Democratic coalition.

Richard Rosenbaum, New York Republican national committee chairman, said Friday that if the Anderson candidacy fades in the fall, Jewish doubts about the constancy of Mr. Carter's Middle East policy are so great that "Reagan could get 40 percent of the Jewish vote for as much as Nixon did in 1972," the last time a Republican carried New York.

Help From Bush

While the addition of Mr. Bush to the ticket generally strengthens Mr. Reagan's chances in the Northeast, Mr. Rosenbaum said a different running mate with a clearer pro-regulation stand would have helped Mr. Reagan more in New York.

But Mr. Wirthlin's polls actually show Mr. Bush running very strongly among voters who say they prefer Mr. Anderson. This is especially true in Texas — a key battleground state — where Mr. Bush's demonstrated strength in the prosperous Houston suburbs is being counted on to offset a major Democratic registration drive among the state's Hispanic and black voters.

Another key battleground is Florida, where a Democratic poll shows Mr. Carter four points ahead of Mr. Reagan at a time when Mr. Reagan is riding high.

Among other battleground states, Mr. Carter is given an initial edge in Ohio and Pennsylvania and Mr. Reagan the edge in Illinois and New Jersey. Traditionally Democratic Michigan, with its high unemployment, and Wisconsin are rated toss-ups.

Mr. Reagan will campaign selectively between now and Labor Day. He will speak at the Urban League in New York on Aug. 3 and probably at conventions of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The VFW endorsed him last week.

Mr. Dailey said no decision has been made on whether the Reagan advertising campaign will emphasize the heavily issued-oriented ads that were a feature of the primary. But the ads, however they turn out, will rely mainly on what Mr. Dailey considers the campaign's "great asset" — Ronald Reagan.

"The reaction to him is very good. He comes across warm and open," Mr. Dailey said. "So we want the voters to have the message straight from him."



George Bush waved to a crowd in Houston Saturday as he and Ronald Reagan, accompanied by their wives, made their first campaign stop since becoming the Republican candidates.

### Court Order Does Not Discuss Merits

## Justice Clears Way for U.S. Draft Sign-Up

WASHINGTON, July 20 (UPI) — Supreme Court Justice William Brennan yesterday stayed a lower-court ruling declaring the draft law unconstitutional. As a result, millions of young men are expected to start registering tomorrow, as planned, for a possible draft.

"As far as we're concerned, the law is in full effect... and all those required... to register are under legal obligation to do so," Justice Department spokesman Mark Sheehan said.

Justice Brennan's decision was announced less than 24 hours after three judges of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia ruled that the Selective Service Act illegally discriminates against men by excluding women. The judges' order enjoined the administration from reviving draft registration.

In a six-page decision issued at his summer home on Nantucket Island, Mass., Justice Brennan ordered that registration proceed until the full court can rule on the constitutionality of the draft law.

The registration program covers about 4 million 19- and 20-year-old males. The first group — composed of men born in January, February and March, 1960 — is due to sign up at post offices tomorrow. The last group — those born in October, November and December, 1961 — is scheduled to be registered 10 days later.

Justice Brennan noted that "considerable resources have been expended to preparation for the imminent registration effort." He wrote: "The government has distributed publicity material, trained and assigned personnel, engaged in computer support and entered into contractual arrangements — all with a view toward the commencement of actual registration on Monday, July 21."

If the Circuit Court order remained in effect and the government eventually won its case, he said, those preparations would have to be repeated at considerable expense. On the other hand, he continued, if those who challenged the draft eventually win, the registration lists can be destroyed.

President Carter sought draft registration after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December. Congress approved funds for registration last month but refused to include women in the program.

In its decision Friday, the Circuit Court upheld a class action originated during the Vietnam War by a group of University of Pennsylvania students. The suit had faltered when the draft was ended April 1, 1975. Anti-draft lawyers resurrected the case after Mr. Carter's call for renewed registration this year.

But Bryan Harris of the Selective Service System said the government expects all those who qualify for the draft to register.

Justice Brennan noted that "considerable resources have been expended to preparation for the imminent registration effort." He wrote: "The government has distributed publicity material, trained and assigned personnel, engaged in computer support and entered into contractual arrangements — all with a view toward the commencement of actual registration on Monday, July 21."

If the Circuit Court order remained in effect and the government eventually won its case, he said, those preparations would have to be repeated at considerable expense. On the other hand, he continued, if those who challenged the draft eventually win, the registration lists can be destroyed.

President Carter sought draft registration after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December. Congress approved funds for registration last month but refused to include women in the program.

In its decision Friday, the Circuit Court upheld a class action originated during the Vietnam War by a group of University of Pennsylvania students. The suit had faltered when the draft was ended April 1, 1975. Anti-draft lawyers resurrected the case after Mr. Carter's call for renewed registration this year.

But Bryan Harris of the Selective Service System said the government expects all those who qualify for the draft to register.

Justice Brennan noted that "considerable resources have been expended to preparation for the imminent registration effort." He wrote: "The government has distributed publicity material, trained and assigned personnel, engaged in computer support and entered into contractual arrangements — all with a view toward the commencement of actual registration on Monday, July 21."

If the Circuit Court order remained in effect and the government eventually won its case, he said, those preparations would have to be repeated at considerable expense. On the other hand, he continued, if those who challenged the draft eventually win, the registration lists can be destroyed.

President Carter sought draft registration after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December. Congress approved funds for registration last month but refused to include women in the program.

In its decision Friday, the Circuit Court upheld a class action originated during the Vietnam War by a group of University of Pennsylvania students. The suit had faltered when the draft was ended April 1, 1975. Anti-draft lawyers resurrected the case after Mr. Carter's call for renewed registration this year.

But Bryan Harris of the Selective Service System said the government expects all those who qualify for the draft to register.

Justice Brennan noted that "considerable resources have been expended to preparation for the imminent registration effort." He wrote: "The government has distributed publicity material, trained and assigned personnel, engaged in computer support and entered into contractual arrangements — all with a view toward the commencement of actual registration on Monday, July 21."

If the Circuit Court order remained in effect and the government eventually won its case, he said, those preparations would have to be repeated at considerable expense. On the other hand, he continued, if those who challenged the draft eventually win, the registration lists can be destroyed.

President Carter sought draft registration after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December. Congress approved funds for registration last month but refused to include women in the program.

In its decision Friday, the Circuit Court upheld a class action originated during the Vietnam War by a group of University of Pennsylvania students. The suit had faltered when the draft was ended April 1, 1975. Anti-draft lawyers resurrected the case after Mr. Carter's call for renewed registration this year.

But Bryan Harris of the Selective Service System said the government expects all those who qualify for the draft to register.

Justice Brennan noted that "considerable resources have been expended to preparation for the imminent registration effort." He wrote: "The government has distributed publicity material, trained and assigned personnel, engaged in computer support and entered into contractual arrangements — all with a view toward the commencement of actual registration on Monday, July 21."

If the Circuit Court order remained in effect and the government eventually won its case, he said, those preparations would have to be repeated at considerable expense. On the other hand, he continued, if those who challenged the draft eventually win, the registration lists can be destroyed.

President Carter sought draft registration after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December. Congress approved funds for registration last month but refused to include women in the program.

In its decision Friday, the Circuit Court upheld a class action originated during the Vietnam War by a group of University of Pennsylvania students. The suit had faltered when the draft was ended April 1, 1975. Anti-draft lawyers resurrected the case after Mr. Carter's call for renewed registration this year.

But Bryan Harris of the Selective Service System said the government expects all those who qualify for the draft to register.

Justice Brennan noted that "considerable resources have been expended to preparation for the imminent registration effort." He wrote: "The government has distributed publicity material, trained and assigned personnel, engaged in computer support and entered into contractual arrangements — all with a view toward the commencement of actual registration on Monday, July 21."

If the Circuit Court order remained in effect and the government eventually won its case, he said, those preparations would have to be repeated at considerable expense. On the other hand, he continued, if those who challenged the draft eventually win, the registration lists can be destroyed.

President Carter sought draft registration after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December. Congress approved funds for registration last month but refused to include women in the program.

In its decision Friday, the Circuit Court upheld a class action originated during the Vietnam War by a group of University of Pennsylvania students. The suit had faltered when the draft was ended April 1, 1975. Anti-draft lawyers resurrected the case after Mr. Carter's call for renewed registration this year.

### Political Aim Laid to Libyans

## Payments to Billy Carter Called Bid for Influence

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, July 20 (NYT) — The Justice Department learned in May that the Libyan government hoped to gain political influence in the White House by paying off the president's brother, according to government officials familiar with the case.

That information, which came from sources the officials declined to identify, led the department to revive and intensify a dormant investigation into Billy Carter's ties with Libya. On June 2, the department discovered that Mr. Carter had received \$220,000 in payments from Libya since the beginning of the year. The payments were characterized as a loan.

Within eight days of that discovery, and before Mr. Carter had been officially notified of it, he instructed a lawyer to call the Justice Department and arrange a meeting to check on the status of the investigation.

'Remarkable Coincidence'

The call, which resulted to a meeting the following day between Mr. Carter and Justice Department officials, has led some officials to suspect that someone in the department or the White House warned the president's brother about developments in his case.

"It seems like a remarkable coincidence that Billy, who had never inquired before about the case, should show up just after a major break," said an official familiar with the case.

On July 14, at the insistence of the Justice Department, Billy Carter registered as an agent of the Libyan government and disclosed the payments. He also signed a consent agreement that acknowledged violations of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and he pledged not to commit further violations.

The Justice Department said then that Mr. Carter had undertaken a propaganda campaign and served as a commercial intermediary for Libya. He and the Libyans have maintained that he worked in a public relations capacity.

There is no evidence, according to officials familiar with the inquiry, that Mr. Carter tried to influence government policy or use his relationship with the president to interfere to government business concerning Libya, nor is it clear what the Libyans' specific intentions were.

May Discovery

The president's brother has denied making such efforts to interfere. Repeated attempts to reach him yesterday were unsuccessful.

Nonetheless, senior government officials were deeply concerned in May when officials learned that Libya's relationship with the president's brother was not simply directed toward improving Libya's public image in the United States, as Libyan officials had maintained.

Officials said the case was considered extremely serious because the Libyan government was apparently trying to penetrate the innermost circles of the United States government through Billy Carter.

That concern led to renewed interest in the two-year-old investigation of his ties with Libya, an inquiry that Justice Department officials



Billy Carter

Officials said had been progressing very slowly this spring.

The break in the investigation occurred when the department learned about the \$220,000. Billy Carter and Libyan authorities later described the payments as part of a \$500,000 loan to him, although his lawyers have acknowledged that no written loan agreements exist.

Call From Lawyer

On June 10, while the investigation was continuing under tight secrecy, according to government officials, investigators received a call from an attorney for Billy Carter. The lawyer, John Parks of Americus, Ga., said Mr. Carter would be to Washington the next day and would like to check on the status of his case.

"Billy asked me to call and find out what was going on," Mr. Parks said to a telephone interview. He said he did not know what had prompted Mr. Carter's interest.

The following day, Mr. Carter met in Washington with officials at the Justice Department. He was not accompanied by a lawyer. He acknowledged receiving the \$220,000, then departed for a meeting at the White House, promising to return later that afternoon to answer more questions, the officials said.

At the White House, Billy Carter met with Lloyd Cutler, the president's counsel. Mr. Cutler said yesterday that Mr. Carter had "just showed up," and that he had recommended that Mr. Carter see a lawyer. He said he introduced Mr. Carter to Stephen Pollak, a partner to the firm of Shea & Gardner here, and was unaware at the time that Mr. Carter had received \$220,000 from the Libyans.

Advice on Questions

Late that afternoon, officials at the Justice Department received a call from Mr. Pollak, who said he had been retained by Billy Carter and had advised his client not to answer any further questions that day.

Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said in an interview last week that neither he nor anyone else knew about the in department had notified the White House about developments in the investigation.

President Carter said on July 17, "Just a few days ago I recommended to Billy that he go ahead and make a complete revelation on what happened to the Justice Department. I did not know about the activities before that."

On July 15, in an interview with ABC News, Billy Carter said he had not talked to the president about the case. Asked if he intended to, the president's brother said, "No, I do not."

Mr. Cutler said yesterday that the president learned of the payments sometime between July 11 and 14, when Billy Carter filed his registration statement. Mr. Cutler said that he himself had learned of the payments on July 11.

**We'll spoil you.**

Hotel Champs  
INTER-CONTINENTAL  
AMSTERDAM  
Telephone: 020-787111,  
telex 16182

How to speak one language very effectively in Europe. Advertise in the International Herald Tribune.

**Herald Tribune**  
The international essential.

### Fears of Fodder for Analysts

## Ford-Reagan 'Almost Deal' Unheard of, Unenforceable

By Anthony Lewis

DETROIT, July 20 (NYT) — Going into the convention, everyone said Ronald Reagan's choice of running mate was the only gleam of interest in a dull horizon. Some saw the process of choosing the candidate for vice president turned to an amazing drama, with political, personal and — not least — institutional ramifications.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Ford to the ticket. There was deal: the dream turned to a realization. But political scientists, lawyers and very likely psychologists will be analyzing the most Reagan-Ford affair for years.

Reagan, as it seems now, close to a deal with a political calculation that Mr. Reagan, for all his mps and the conservation of public, needed a broader base to a victory. He thought that him, and so did some of the most conservative delegates.

It is the tradition to pick a running mate for some characteristic of the leader. But the Ford deal was something more: a "winning candidate without Washington or foreign experience getting his No. 2 a former president, assuming moderate in his image to come and abroad.

The unprecedented idea raised not was surely the second set of officials, the personal. Not every official who had made it to the convention after 12 years of trying had even entertained the notion of using the ticket with a man who already lived in the White House, and one, moreover, who had rowdy defeated him in a bitter may fight four years earlier. Mr. Reagan's willingness to make the deal was evidence of his amiability. In Mr. Ford, the idea evidently seemed more complicated, more ambivalent feelings. For the second

### Reagan Assailed

## by Moscow for Military Policy

MOSCOW, July 20 (UPI) — Soviet leaders yesterday said Ronald Reagan's foreign policy was worse than President Carter's, and that the Republican's use of military force over the Soviet Union was a serious mistake.

In the strongest Soviet attack since Mr. Reagan here since he joined the Republican presidential nomination Wednesday, Pravda said the party platform and convention speeches by Mr. Reagan and others "are all permeated by a spirit of blind militarism and can be taken to mean that they look at the world through the scope of a rifle."

The commentary emphasized the need of right-wing Republicans to seek strategic military parity over the Soviet Union, though the present Washington situation has broken all records in its increasing appropriation for the arms race, its rivals in election campaign still seem to be the mountains of weapons not enough and that they are piled up higher and higher.

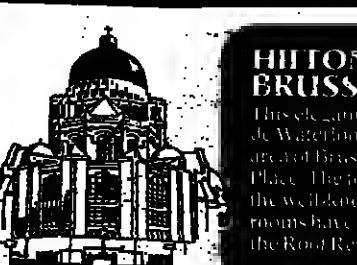
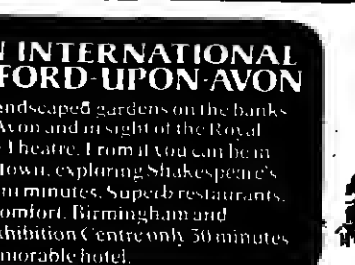
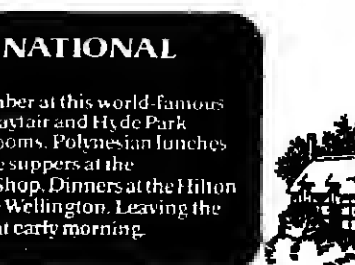
The role of Mr. Ford remains a mystery. Did he really want it, or were Mr. Kissinger and the others using the negotiations to push him? And what about Mr. Bush, the second choice? Will he help the ticket now, or will the turmoil of the election deal hurt? If Mr. Reagan is elected, will Mr. Bush have any real function?

For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, London, Madrid and Paris.

**Hilton International**

**Hilton International**

**Hilton International**



**Hilton International**

**Hilton International**

**Hilton International**



## South Korean Military Leaders Arrest 17 Politicians, Oust Bankers in Purge

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL, July 20 (UPI) — South Korea's military leaders yesterday announced the arrest of 17 more prominent politicians and the ouster of 431 bankers, brokers and insurance officials in the latest phase of a widening national purge.

The announcement from the Martial Law Command accused the political leaders, including three former Cabinet ministers and senior legislative leaders of both major political parties, of polluting the political atmosphere through various irrational and corrupt acts and amassing private fortunes from public service.

The business officials, reportedly including four bank presidents, were dismissed in a government-directed drive instigated and masterminded by the military-dominated Special Committee for National Security Measures. The committee, established on May 31, is a shadow government whose standing chairman, Lt. Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, is generally believed to be the most powerful political figure in the country.

Earlier Gen. Chun and his fellow officers ousted more than 300 Korean CIA officials, including 33 of the 40 overseas station chiefs, 232 high ranking civil officials, including the minister of commerce and industry, and 4,760 lower officials such as tax collectors and customs agents.

### Jamaica Takes Steps On Political Violence

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 20 (AP) — The Jamaican National Security Council has announced the imposition of curfews, roadblocks and other measures to deal with what it called organized terrorism in Jamaica. As the curfews in parts of Kingston began, several house fires were set in two sections of Jonestown.

The Security Council also announced Friday that it would provide "adequate firepower" to police, call out the national reserves and re-establish the joint police-military command headquarters to deal with growing political violence. Police reported that five persons were killed early Friday by men with M-16 rifles in a Kingston slum area.

The most spectacular of all, announced a month ago, was the purge of nine top officials of the regime of assassinated President Park Chung Hee, and the confiscation of their fortunes.

Former Premier Kim Jong Pil, one of Mr. Park's closest associates, was forced to give up \$36 million in cash and property, including 34 secret bank accounts and ownership of a Seoul daily newspaper. Former KCIA chief Lee Hu Rak, who once explained that, "when you bake a cake, some flour sticks to your fingers," had to give up \$32 million. Park Jong Kyu, gave up a \$12-million fortune.

The government moves are expected to continue with a purge of state-run corporations and educational institutions as well as 150 to 160 journalists.

So far, nobody has quibbled with the power of the Korean military under the prevailing martial laws. The public, in fact, has generally cheered the cleanup, particularly the ouster and humiliation of untouchable high officials under Park's regime.

The continuing purges serve several purposes for the military leadership. First, they are a means of winning popularity and legitimacy in the eyes of a populace which did not generally welcome renewed military domination after 18 years of Park's strict regime, which had military origins.

Second, the current drive and threat of more to come becomes a means of establishing loyalty in a public and private bureaucracy that grew up under the previous leadership.

### 45 Political Convicts Released in Morocco

RABAT, Morocco, July 20 (Reuters) — Forty-five Moroccan political prisoners, including the poet Abdelatif Laabi, have been released under a pardon by King Hassan, defense lawyers said yesterday.

They were described as extreme leftists, and most were convicted in 1973 and 1975 of plotting against the government. They were released as part of a customary measure of royal clemency marking the king's birthday on July 9.

Third, the efforts respond to the ideas and instincts of new military leaders who are considered to be genuinely puritanical, in keeping with their relatively Spartan former life as field commanders.

Only a small proportion of those purged are believed to have been actually corrupt beyond the accepted standards of the day. Some evidently were dismissed for disloyalty, others for incompetence or simply unpopularity.

The current drive is remarkably similar to the techniques used by Park, who took power in a 1961 military coup. In the early days of his leadership, the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction arrested 2,000 politicians, 17,000 civil servants and 2,000 military officers. About 41,000 officials eventually were fired.

### Army Immune

This time the army has been immune, except for several top-ranking generals who were summarily retired after they were overwhelmed by younger generals, the current leaders, in a military test of strength last December.

The allegations of corruption and enrichment have not touched the late president himself, who was sponsor and father figure to some of the most important of the new leaders.

Park's son-in-law, the former ambassador to Canada Han Byung Ki, is reported to have been arrested for investigation in May but later released, and some figures close to Mr. Park's daughter are reported to have been called in for questioning. No word of this has appeared in the censored press.

According to Koreans familiar with the family, there is no sign that Park left riches in this country. His daughters are living in a Seoul house that was his private residence before the 1961 coup. He did not leave either a military or civil pension due to technicalities of South Korean law, and there are indications that the government may even pass special legislation to aid the family.



PARIS BOUND — Eagle Sarmont, 28, of Santa Cruz, Calif., takes off from Farmingdale, N.Y., in a motorized hang glider called "The Spirit of California" for what he hopes will be a flight to Paris. He expects to complete the trip in 22 days in the 35-foot, single-wing rig, which is equipped with radio, emergency location transmitter and fuel capacity of 20 gallons.

### U.S. Rep. Solarz Meets With N. Korea Leader

## Kim Il Sung Eases Conditions for Talks

By Henry Scott Stokes

HAMHUNG, North Korea (UPI) — The president of North Korea said during a conversation with a U.S. congressman that he no longer would insist that South Korea repeal a tough anti-Communist law as a condition for bilateral talks on humanitarian issues.

This major political condition has held up negotiations with South Korea on steps such as exchanging letters and ending family divisions that have persisted since the 1950-53 Korean War.

President Kim Il Sung also said at the highly unusual meeting with Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., that

North Korea wishes to open trade with South Korea, and he called for cultural exchanges between North Korea and the United States.

The proposals by the 68-year-old head of the Communist state seem unlikely to lead to a quick resolution to decades of discussions between Pyongyang and Seoul. But they appear to be a sign that North Korea is eager to improve relations with the United States after 30 years of hostility.

"What emerged very clearly from our meeting with President Kim," Rep. Solarz said, "is the extent to which reunification is not only the major objective of North Korea but the primary touchstone against

which different policies and proposals are evaluated. These are the steps that may help to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula."

### Smiling Kim

A smiling Mr. Kim received the New York Democrat, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee and its Asian Affairs Subcommittee, at a mountain lodge near Hamhung, saying he was "the first American politician to visit our country." Rep. Solarz requested the meeting.

Now it is time to break the ice, the North Korean leader was said to have told Rep. Solarz, whose unofficial visit was arranged by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state who has been a longtime guest of Mr. Kim in Pyongyang.

At a four-hour closed meeting here, Mr. Kim and Rep. Solarz agreed on the need for cultural and scholarly and other kinds of exchanges with the United States as a way of helping to break down barriers.

The two men restated familiar U.S. and North Korean positions on the presence in South Korea of 38,000 U.S. service people and fears of a North Korean military buildup. But the tone of the meeting was extremely cordial throughout, Rep. Solarz said.

Mr. Kim made a smiling rejoinder to questions about infiltration of North Korean agents into the South, the building by North Korea of tunnels under the demilitarized zone dividing the two Koreas and the tone of North Korean propaganda, according to a Solarz aide, Ralph Clough.

"If we said we had not sent spies and had not dug tunnels, you would never believe us," Mr. Kim said. "Even if I said we will not invade the South, you will never believe me. Even if you said you would never invade us, we will never believe you. If we continue to suspect each other, there'll be no end to it."

ed that independence would come about on July 30 as desired by the New Hebrides government," the statement said.

### Return to Capital

The two officials on the peace mission, Alan Donald of Britain and Jean Arribaud of France, will return to the New Hebrides capital of Vila to continue their work of reconciling the political groups in the archipelago, it said.

Mr. Blaker told reporters that, if Espirito Santo could not be reunited with the rest of the condominium by independence day, it would be in rebellion against the new government headed by Walter Lini. "We think there are sufficient indications of willingness to negotiate for outstanding problems to be solved by July 30," Mr. Blaker said.

Plans were already being made for a representative of Queen Elizabeth to attend the independence ceremonies.

## New Hebrides Independence on Schedule

PARIS, July 20 (Reuters) — Britain and France decided yesterday to grant independence to the New Hebrides on July 30 as planned.

The decision was announced in a joint statement by Peter Blaker, British Foreign Office minister of state, and Paul Dijoud, France's minister for overseas territories, who met to discuss final arrangements for the handover.

The two governments resolved to end 74 years of joint rule despite a continuing rebellion on Espirito Santo island, where secessionists have seized control. The statement said a joint Anglo-French mission to the island had made some progress in the search for a peaceful solution.

"In view of the progress made and the enhanced possibility of independence taking place in unity and peace, the two ministers decid-

### Move Angers Britain

## India Reviews Agreement To Buy U.K. Jet Fighter

NEW DELHI, July 20 (UPI) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi confirmed in Parliament yesterday that India was seeking a review of a controversial agreement with Britain for the purchase and manufacture of Jaguar jet fighter.

She said India would go by the memorandum of understanding signed between the two governments in April, 1979, under which any change in the \$1.6 billion contract would have to be in consultation.

According to Indian news reports, India has officially told Britain about its decision to reexamine the "scope and the range" of the Jaguar aircraft program.

The move has angered Britain. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was reportedly contacted on Thursday that she would expect India to consult Britain before backing out of any part of the deal.

Under the agreement, India is to purchase 40 Jaguars, assemble 45 and manufacture another 45.

### Strike Aircraft

Earlier, the Indian Defense Ministry announced its decision not to buy any British-built Sea Harrier strike aircraft for the navy beyond the originally contracted eight. India ordered eight Sea Harrier jump jets for its aircraft carrier Vikram last November during the government of Prime Minister Charan Singh, and kept an option on another eight to be confirmed last month.

The Jaguar deal was concluded during the government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, whose Janata Party was defeated in the January parliamentary polls.

Soon after she took over as prime minister, Mrs. Gandhi called for a review the Jaguar deal that had been the subject of heated controversy. Reports appeared that large payoffs had been made to Indian intermediaries to secure the contract for Britain in preference to French and Swedish aircraft.

According to Indian reports, Mrs. Gandhi's government has opted for the French Mirage for production at the government-owned Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. facility in Bangalore.

India was said to have preferred

the Jaguar for its range and capacity for deep penetration. But thinking now is that the product of the Jaguar might not give country a technological base, develop a plane of its own, the r said.

Mrs. Gandhi said during a defense appropriations bill's defense strategy was se-

### Nuclear Program

NEW DELHI, July 20 (AP) — The Parliament should approve nuclear weapons program to the weapons that its rivals, China and Pakistan, have or are believed to be developing, the ruling Congress Party Friday, Congress Party in Vidyavasi Chaturvedi said Thursday, if necessary, must a nuclear weapons from other

## Chinese Given Death Penalty As Soviet Spy

PEKING, July 20 (AP) — A national and two Chinese spies were sentenced to death, the Chinese government said today.

The three were identified as: Liang Zhen, 36, sentenced to death; and Zhu Youhui, who was the "chance" to reform through, the news agency said, that Zhu had defected from the Soviet Union and returned to China twice to gather intelligence.

The three were sentenced to death in public trials in Heilong province in northeast China, according to a dispatch from the provincial capital. It said Zhang pleaded guilty to counts of espionage, admitting he was recruited by the Soviet military district's intelligence unit in 1971 and trained as an agent.

Wang, who served a jail term for counter-revolutionary crimes, pleaded guilty, the news agency said. It said he confessed that he had defected from the Soviet Union in 1975, recruited by the KGB. The said he admitted that in June he entered China, collected intelligence, and returned to the Soviet Union, then in June, 1979, after China's but was arrested, killing a policeman during a

## Plutonium Study Cites Cancer Rate

DENVER, July 20 (UPI) — Autopsies of 85 plutonium workers in the United States showed that cancer was the cause of 40 percent of the deaths, according to a federal study.

But Dr. Bruce Breitenstein Jr., the federal researcher who heads the study in Richland, Wash., said extreme caution must be exercised in drawing any conclusions from the continuing study because only 845 persons, a small percentage of the United States' 20,000 plutonium workers, had signed agreements allowing their bodies to be studied after their deaths.

Lung cancer was the most prevalent type of cancer found among the plutonium workers, accounting for nine, or slightly more than 26 percent, of the 34 cancer deaths of the workers who had been employed at five plutonium facilities throughout the United States.

## Mondale Stresses On West Africa V

NAMBEY, Niger, July 20 (UPI) — Vice President Walter Mondale, visiting here on a four-nation tour, said yesterday that the friendship between the United States and the nations of West Africa will bring prosperity to

Niger's President Seyni Ka gored Mr. Mondale and thanked U.S. economic aid and Soviet-Cuban activities in the situations in Angola and Afghanistan, sources said

**Brasserie Lorraine**  
with its flowery terraces (Open until 2 a.m.)  
The most pleasant and traditional restaurant of French cuisine in Paris  
PLACE DES TERNES PARIS 8 • 227.80.04

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

12-Month Slowdown Predicted  
OECD Forecasts Long Recession  
Iran Orders Release Of an Ailing Captive  
Everywhere the Europcar Super Service  
Brazil Clergy in Social Change  
Arabs Key

**Europcar**  
40 999132 0014 - 0163  
PETER SULLIVAN  
81 EAST TERRACE  
LONDON SW 1E 6JH  
TEL: 01-4990061 (UK) TEL: 212-640080 (US)

**Europcar rent a car**  
In the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's National Car Rental

When you advertise in the International Herald Tribune, as Europcar does regularly, over a quarter of a million readers worldwide see your message.

# 43% OFF!

## MAJOR SAVINGS ARE JUST ONE REASON TO SUBSCRIBE

There are many more. Such as comprehensive coverage of world news. Balanced, unbiased reporting. Expanded business coverage and financial tables. Plus comics, sports, "Weekend," Buchwald and much more.

Daily news just once or twice a week isn't enough. Take advantage of

our special introductory rates for new subscribers and save 25% off the regular subscription rate. Total savings: up to 43% off the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence!

Return this order form today and start getting more world news for less.

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE INTERNATIONAL ESSENTIAL

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER REDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT

6 months	3 months	6 months	3 months	6 months	3 months	6 months	3 months				
Aden (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	France (air)	\$ 106.00	170.00	Lebanon (air)	\$ 97.50	54.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 97.50	54.00
Algeria (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Germany (air)	\$ 106.00	170.00	Libya (air)	\$ 97.50	54.00	Singapore (air)	\$ 144.00	84.00
Algeria (sea)	\$ 60.00	48.00	Greece (air)	\$ 106.00	170.00	Malaysia (air)	\$ 112.50	62.00	South Africa (air)	\$ 144.00	84.00
Austria (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Hong Kong (air)	\$ 106.00	170.00	Malta (air)	\$ 112.50	62.00	Spain (air)	\$ 144.00	84.00
Bahamas (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Hungary (air)	\$ 106.00	170.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Sweden (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00
Belgium (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	India (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 97.50	54.00	Switzerland (air)	\$ 144.00	84.00
Brazil (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Indonesia (air)	\$ 106.00	170.00	Nepal (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Thailand (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Iran (air)	\$ 106.00	170.00	Netherlands (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Turkey (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00
Canada (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Ireland (air)	\$ 106.00	170.00	New Zealand (air)	\$ 144.00	84.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$ 97.50	54.00
Ceylon (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Israel (air)	\$ 106.00	170.00	Norway (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 144.00	84.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Italy (air)	\$ 106.00	170.00	Philippines (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	U.S.S.R. (sea)	\$ 144.00	84.00
Cyprus (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Japan (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Poland (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00
Dominican (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Korea (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Romania (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Zaire (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00
Egypt (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Kuwait (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Russia (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Other European	\$ 127.50	70.00
Finland (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00	Laos (air)	\$ 106.00	170.00	Russia (sea)	\$ 144.00	84.00	Central (air)	\$ 127.50	70.00

I want to receive the IHT at my ☐ home ☐ office  
address below for:  
☐ 12 months (6x2) ☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months  
☐ Mr ☐ Ms  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Job title/profession \_\_\_\_\_  
Company activity \_\_\_\_\_  
Nationality \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 181  
avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly, Cedex, France. Pro-forma  
invoices are available on request.

Rates valid through September 15, 1980.

THIS OFFER VALID FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

مركز الامن العربي



### Commission's Recommendations Ignored

## Brandt Report Fails to Bring World Economic Reform

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, July 20 (WP) — More than five months after the Brandt commission made its report, a new economic relationship between the rich and poor countries of the world, negotiations between the industrialized and developing countries remain deadlocked.

A special session of the United Nations scheduled next month to launch global North-South negotiations on trade, energy, food, financial aid and the international monetary system is expected to end again in disagreement on the format and content of the negotiations. Diplomats have been unable to agree on the agenda.

The North-South summit meeting, scheduled for 20 to 25 September in Geneva, has been postponed. It still has not been arranged, even though it was recommended by the summit and business leaders made up the Independent Commission on International Development Issues. When the idea was brought up at last month's summit meeting of the seven industrialized countries, President Carter's reaction was lukewarm, said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was outspokenly negative.

The problem is that none of the nations in the North or South has accepted the Brandt commission's conclusion that it is in their mutual interest to establish closer economic cooperation.

The blue-ribbon commission, headed by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, recommended that the richer nations of the North provide more financial aid and food to poor countries of the South.

It also suggested a reform of international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to make more loan money available to developing countries on easier terms to expand their economies. Such reforms would also make it easier for developing countries to sell their exports to the North.

In return, the commission argued, the industrialized countries could bargain for a better deal on oil and other raw materials imported from the South and would eventually create in the healthier developing countries a larger market for exports from the North.

#### New Barriers

But this logic, arrived at by the Brandt commission to appeal to the richer industrialized countries, has instead met determination to help themselves first in the current climate of recession, inflation and high oil prices. The industrialized nations are tightening their belts rather than spending more freely and considering new barriers

against cheap imports rather than welcoming them.

The developing countries remain equally determined to negotiate only for the full loaf they believe is owed them after centuries of colonial exploitation, and they want to keep the talks inside the United Nations.

They still see themselves as victims of discrimination by institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF, which are intended to help poorer nations but are still dominated by and primarily benefit richer countries. They believe the industrialized nations have decided to stall indefinitely on North-South negotiations.

"The chances of a favorable reception of the Brandt report are much worse today than they were 12 months ago," said John Lewis, a development assistance official for the industrialized countries' Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

He was speaking at a recent North-South round-table discussion of the impact of the Brandt report. The round table, sponsored by the Washington-based Society for International Development, brought together 40 politicians, diplomats and officials from nations of the North and South for three days at the University of Sussex in Brighton.

"The Brandt report is four years too late," said Ismail-Sabri Abdalla,

the chairman of the Third World Forum. "It's come at a time of skepticism and disillusionment in the South and inflation and recession in the North."

He and others representing the South also suggested that the commission's recommendations were really aimed at propping up the industrialized countries by convincing them to give the South just enough aid to "reinforce the present economic exploitation" of the cheaper labor and natural resources of countries in the South.

Questions were even raised about whether countries within the two hemispheres could agree among themselves on priorities. The United States and Europe are at odds with Japan on trade, for example. The poorest countries of Africa have little in common with rapidly developing countries of the South.

#### Increasing Nationalism

At a time when the commission urged much greater international cooperation, nationalism seems to be increasing. African development officials Samir Amin and Adebayo Adedeji argued, for example, that African countries need to unlink their economies from their former colonial masters before they can join the new North-South linkages as truly independent nations.

Andrew Young, a former U.S. representative at the United Nations, warned that leadership on North-South issues is not going to come from the United States. "It is important to face the fact that the U.S. is incapable of making a decision at this point," he said. "U.S. officials won't even face these questions. Their first reaction is what will we lose?"

One of those officials, Douglas Bennet, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, insisted that the United States was not paralyzed but was preoccupied with trying to find the solutions to its own problems.

Mr. Bennet said the United States faces the challenge of having "for the first time to adjust to scarcity. You've got a democracy waiting for a new consensus. It's not true to say we know the answers and refuse to act. We just don't know what the answers are."

Officials from other parts of the world noted that the Brandt report received little public attention in the United States, selling 15,000 copies in paperback there, compared with 40,000 copies sold and several parliamentary debates on the subject in Britain. Yet Mrs. Thatcher has been one of the least enthusiastic to agree to North-South negotiations, referring to the concept as jargon and explaining that Britain is not financially ready to take on new obligations to poorer countries.



SIGN OF SUMMER — Only swans and the truly venturesome have been going out this wet, cold European summer. The rains apparently did not deter these two couples — and a swan — from taking on the bad weather in Brussels.

## Financier James Cabell Bruce Dies; U.S. Ex-Ambassador, Fund-Raiser

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP) — James Cabell Bruce, 87, a former ambassador, financier and Democratic Party fund-raiser, died Thursday at St. Luke's Hospital in Manhattan after a brief illness.

After graduation from Princeton, Mr. Bruce was a military aide to President Wilson at the Treaty of Versailles. As a banker, he raised money for the presidential campaigns of Harry Truman and Adlai Stevenson, and was ambassador to Argentina from 1947 to 1949 under Truman.

In 1949 and 1950 he served as the first director of the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, the forerunner of NATO. He was for a time the national finance chairman of the Democratic Party. He was born in Baltimore.

#### Pierre Satre

PARIS, July 20 (AP) — Pierre Satre, 71, former technical director of the government-owned aviation company Aerospatiale and known as the father of the Caravelle, died on July 13 at his home outside Paris, the company announced Friday.

Mr. Satre was one of the most brilliant designers in the aircraft industry. He was best-known for designing and building the first prototype of the twin-jet Caravelle passenger liner, but he also contributed to the development of the supersonic Concorde.

A graduate of France's Polytechnique, he was an officer of the Legion d'Honneur and a holder of Britain's Silver Medal.

#### J. Lucia Smith

ATLANTA, July 20 (AP) — J. Lucia Smith, 61, retired president of the Atlanta-based Coca-Cola Co., died yesterday of a heart attack at Lake Lanier, a northeastern Georgia resort.

Mr. Smith was Coca-Cola's president from 1974 to his retirement last August. His retirement surprised the industry, as he had been considered a prime candidate to succeed Paul Austin as chairman and chief executive officer.

#### Nikolai Tsytyn

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP) — Nikolai Tsytyn, 81, a Soviet botanist and geneticist who helped develop new strains of wheat, died Thursday.

### International Code Debated

## Curbs on Baby Formula Divide U.S. Government

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 20 (WP) — An emotional battle is going on within the government over U.S. support — or lack of it — for a new international code to curb a practice that can kill Third World babies.

The practice is the overpromotion of commercial infant formulas to African, Asian, Caribbean and Latin American mothers, causing them to abandon breast feeding. Then they frequently misuse the formulas, resulting in infant illness and deaths.

The federal struggle has pitted the State Department against health and foreign aid agencies. State Department officials say they fully agree with the need to regulate the multinational formula firms, which often place the glossy ads for their products on the walls of Third World nurseries.

#### Drafting Opposed

Health, foreign aid and Peace Corps officials all think that the department gave the United States a black eye at a recent World Health Organization meeting by trying to block speedy drafting of a proposed code by the WHO secretariat, and trying to substitute negotiations that would include the manufacturers of baby formulas.

Sam Brown, director of Action (parent agency of the Peace Corps), told the State Department that its "go slow" policy lent support to the manufacturers' desire to resist any real change.

Third World mothers do not always have a good breast-milk supply. Increasingly, many must work, making it harder for them to breast-feed. Inspired in part by the seductive posters of firms like Nestle, Abbott, Mead Johnson, Wyeth and others, thousands now use powdered substitutes.

#### Common Failures

According to testimony by public health experts, many mix the substitute with unsafe water or use unclean bottles. Or they let the mixture spoil for lack of refrigeration. Or, because of the cost, they put too little formula in the water.

Nestle defends the use of the products and won a libel suit in 1976 against 13 Swiss persons who produced a pamphlet entitled "Nestle Kills Babies."

Last October, U.S. Agency for International Development and health officials took part in a 23-nation technical conference that agreed on the need for a marketing code and asked WHO to prepare one.

Conferees agreed that product marketing should not discourage

breast feeding. They said there should be no promotion to the public of formulas or feeding bottles. They said firms should stop giving doctors and clinics too many free samples to start infants on formula. And they said the makers' personnel should not be allowed to work in the health systems of underdeveloped nations.

In March, a Washington lawyer and former assistant secretary of state, William D. Rogers, visited the State Department on behalf of the American Home Products Corp. and its formula-making subsidiary, Wyeth International. Steven Bauer, a Wyeth vice president who accompanied him, declines to discuss what he and Mr. Rogers said. An informed source said that Wyeth asked the State Department to try to remove the issue from a WHO agenda for discussion in May.

In congressional testimony last February, American Home Products agreed that there should be no formula advertising to the Third World public. But the company's executive vice president, John Stafford, said that use of samples was a decision local doctors should make.

Without consulting other agencies, State pressed ahead with efforts to make drafting a code the subject of international negotiations.

#### Sudden Demand

At the annual World Health Assembly in Geneva in May, an unprepared U.S. delegation was stunned by a sudden demand from State Department officials in Washington that they seek two such amendments to a Swedish resolution that called for accepting the October recommendations and directing WHO officials to work on a code to be voted on next May.

If the U.S. amendments failed, said State officials, the result might be "an unacceptable document" that might not "take U.S. interests into account."

In reply — according to documents obtained by The Washington Post — the delegation twice wired Washington that the U.S. attempts was seen by other nations as "an attempt to undermine, stall and delay efforts to deal with improper marketing."

Dr. John Bryant of the Department of Health and Human Services, who was the leader of the delegation on this issue, introduced the amendments, as ordered. But he told the assembly: "It is with the greatest reluctance that my delegation does this," and "I apologize to my colleagues for bringing this matter up."

### Strikes Reported Elsewhere in Poland

## Lublin Rail Workers Accept Pay Offer

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW, July 20 — Scattered strikes were reported to be in progress in Poland today, but Soviet leaders eased in the strike-bound city of Lublin after railroad workers accepted a compromise pay package last night and reopened a line to the Soviet Union that had been blocked for four days.

Transport workers in Lublin region went to work earlier yesterday after the strike ended. The workers had been demanding a government inquiry into their grievances. They obtained monthly pay increases of between 400 and 600 zlotys (\$13 and \$20). Bus drivers accepted a 500-zloty increase.

Workers in dozens of Polish factories have won similar pay concessions since the start of a nationwide campaign of stoppages early this month to protest the government's July 1 announcement of a 60-percent increase in the prices of quality meat.

#### Buying Off Trouble

The authorities are determined to stand by the price rises, but they appear to have decided to offer pay increases to buy off trouble. The Politburo approved the new wage offers at an emergency meeting Friday night. Efforts by the government to raise meat prices in 1970 and 1976 provoked bloody protests that ended only when the government backed down.

Dissident sources in Warsaw said

the strike forced Lublin authorities to call on the army to truck in milk, bread and other staples to hospitals and children's homes. They said that workers brought from another city to try to take over Lublin's rail network were turned back by local crews.

In addition to higher pay, the Lublin strikers demand parity with the police and the military, who receive family allowances four times higher than those of average workers; immunity for strike leaders; and new elections for local union chapters, the dissidents said.

The dissident Committee for Social Self-Defense said steelworkers in Stalowa Wola, bus drivers in Chelm near the Soviet border and workers at a bearings plant in Krasnik southwest of Lublin were still on strike last night. Wage talks were to continue tomorrow.

In Warsaw, printers in one of the newspaper printing houses asked for raises Thursday, dissident sources said. When the demand was refused, they went on a four-hour strike, after which the management gave in.

## A year's work.

During the 1979 business year, Deutsche Bank's total assets rose by 7.2% to DM 98.8 bn. Consolidated assets increased by 8.2% to DM 158 bn.

The year was marked by an appreciable rise in customer demand for credit, whilst, at the same time, it became more difficult and considerably more expensive to procure financing funds. By improving the earnings structure of our domestic and foreign lending business, it was possible to offset the rises in interest rates on deposits and again achieve a higher operating result. The growth on 1978 was 8.9%.

To ensure a steady further development of our business, the bank's capital resources were strengthened in October 1979 by an increase in share capital. This brought the bank new equity capital totalling DM 297 m. Including the allocation of DM 90 m. from



Development of consolidated assets (top) and Deutsche Bank total assets (bottom).

net income for the year, the bank's capital and reserves now amount to DM 4,278 m.

For 1979, our shareholders are again receiving a dividend of DM 9 per share of DM 50. The shares from the capital increase in October 1979 are entitled to half the dividend.

### Successful international business.

As one of the world's leading international commercial banks — Deutsche Bank handles the financial side of almost one quarter of the Federal Republic of Germany's overall foreign trade — we have continued to expand our overseas organization. With the official opening of our New York branch and the establishment of new branches in Madrid, Milan and Hong Kong, we are now represented in the world's leading financial centres. All in all, the bank serves its customers through 83 bases in 50 countries and almost

4,000 correspondent banks around the world.

In the international issuing business, Deutsche Bank managed or co-managed more than 100 Euro-bond issues in 1979, thereby maintaining its position as one of the major international issuing houses. The biggest borrower was the World Bank with 5 issues for a total of DM 1.35 bn.

### Business expansion at our foreign subsidiaries.

Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financière Luxembourg, which is engaged chiefly in international syndicate business, was able to increase its total assets by 17.6% to the equivalent of DM 15.5 bn. After its first full business year, Deutsche Bank (Asia Credit) Ltd. already had a balance sheet volume in the equivalent of DM 1.1 bn. Atlantic Capital Corporation — our investment banking affiliate in New York — increased the scope of its activities, in particular by intensifying its services to Euro-

pean investors in the United States, and participated as underwriter in 211 securities issues.

### Brisk credit business with private and corporate clients.

The bank's credit volume increased by 8.5% to a total of DM 57.3 bn. A major factor in this growth was the strong increase in credits to private and corporate customers, particularly in consumer and building loans and in investment credits.

### Saving: greater preference for higher-interest investments.

Owing to the changed structure of interest rates, our private customers' attention shifted increasingly towards investment forms with higher yields. Savings certificates in circulation rose to DM 2.3 bn.; the number of savings accounts increased to 5.5 million. Our customers' savings deposits totalled DM 18.9 bn.

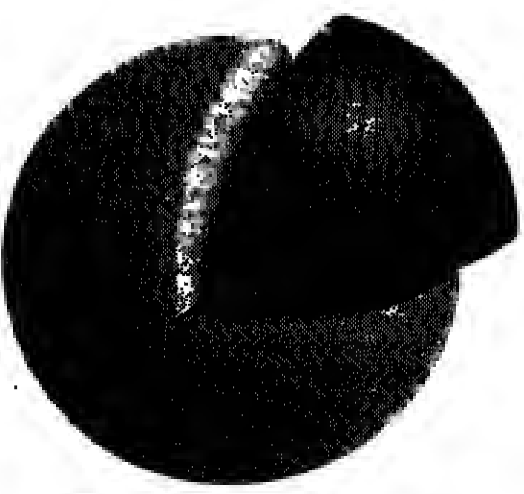
### Growing interest in securities.

Turnover in our securities business with private and institutional customers came to DM 42.6 bn. in the year under review. The number of securities custody accounts managed for our customers increased by 3.2%.

### A bank is only as good as its staff.

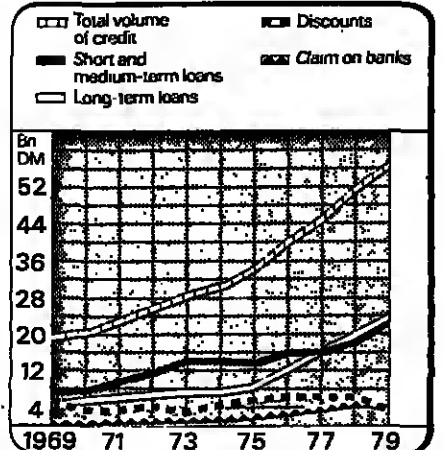
In 1979, too, we consistently promoted the training and advanced training of our staff: almost one in ten banking apprentices in the Federal Republic is being trained at Deutsche Bank. Besides this, specialized training was given to almost 15,600 members of staff in 1979 alone at more than 850 advanced training courses. Our number of employees rose last year by 3.6% to 39,081. Owing to the growth of our international business, the number of our staff working abroad increased by 314 to 1,847.

1979



Practically one fourth of the total export trade of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1979 was handled by the Deutsche Bank.

Deutsche Bank



Development of the volume of credit classified in the various credit forms



## A Fraudulent Olympics

The Moscow Olympics are under way, and there is no point in pretending that many Americans will not follow them as closely as the abbreviated television coverage allows. Some characteristically lustrous Olympic moments can be expected from the athletes of the 80 or so nations in attendance. American spectators will savor them for what they are and, not without a certain wistfulness, hold them up mentally against what might have been. Nods of special sympathy and respect will surely go to those athletes who might have participated and might have won — those from the United States and 50-odd boycotting countries and those from the boycotting sports federations of a score or more other countries.

Such interest as there is in the sports aspect of the Olympics, however, will not alter the fundamental fact that the Moscow Games are fraudulent and regrettable. They are fraudulent in that they do not bring together nearly a full complement of the world's best athletes for a celebration of athletic prowess. They are regrettable in that, even in truncated form, they grant their hosts a residual measure of respectability while Soviet troops are slaughtering civilians as well as soldiers of a country invaded without pity or legitimate cause. But only a residual measure. The boycott is substantial enough to end most of the argument over whether it is

"effective." It has conveyed to the Russians, people as well as leaders, the deep objections that Americans and many others have to Soviet aggression. These objections are the more impressive for involving the renunciation of one of the great popular treats of the modern age: fielding an Olympic team. Moscow's invasion soiled these Olympics. The boycott spoiled them.

Lord Killanin, outgoing president of the International Olympic Committee, could be heard saying in Moscow — by way of justifying the holding of the Games there — that "every city that hosts the Games uses them for some sort of propaganda." The West Germans in 1972, he noted, wanted to show they were "no longer Nazis." Lord Killanin evidently sees no distinction between one nation's advertising of its turn to an accepted standard of international behavior and another nation's covering up of its fresh embrace of an unacceptable standard. We wish him tranquility in retirement. Whatever future the Olympic movement has — and it does not seem to us a bright future — will depend on the extent to which the members of the movement set aside the hoax that the Olympics are somehow an exercise in individual striving necessarily and properly devoid of any political tie.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Franklin Delano Reagan

It is conventional at political conventions for presidential nominees to align themselves eagerly with the Past Heroes of their parties. Thus there was something audacious, even brilliant, in the way Ronald Reagan ended the 1980 Republican Convention. The hero he chose was — Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The words Mr. Reagan quoted, denouncing waste in government, came from FDR's famous 1932 acceptance speech promising a "new deal for the American people." The new Republican nominee knows how effective that speech and campaign were; Ronald Reagan started his political life as a New Deal Democrat. Mr. Reagan also knows how ephemeral the Roosevelt pledges of frugality were. So why recall all that now? There's no end of good reasons.

Citing FDR on frugality suggests that Mr. Reagan has been consistent in his lifelong political philosophy. He may have renounced the Democratic Party. But, as he told Bill Moyers last May, "I have often thought the party changed much more than I did." And if Ronald Reagan casts himself as the latter-day equivalent of Franklin Roosevelt, guess which party Jimmy Carter is meant to play. Finally, most ambitiously, by using FDR as a model, Mr. Reagan suggests that he is not content to be the darling of narrow ideology. On the contrary, he suggests that there will be a tidal change, 1932-like, in the way Americans vote, and that he aspires to lead it.

Moving toward the center was surely the first priority of the convention. Such outreach has always been Republican chairman Bill Brock's theme; he and others expressed it to the convention. Think, also, of the speeches not made, by people like Phyllis Schlafly, whom liberals and moderates love to hate. Room was found on the program for all of Mr. Reagan's primary rivals except arch-conservative Philip Crane. The only way Sen. Jesse Helms finally made it to the platform was by threatening to contest the vice presidential nomination.

Is Mr. Reagan the darling of the right? It was hard to divine that from Sen. Paul Laxalt's nominating speech, praising the candidate's term as governor of California as a veritable Great Society of aid for schools, minorities and the handicapped. And Mr. Reagan was anything but ideologically rigid when it came to choosing his running mate. The pursuit of his 1976 adversary, Gerald Ford, demonstrated a clear Reagan willingness to reach out. So did the ultimate choice

of George Bush. So did the effort to kidnap Franklin Roosevelt.

But for all Mr. Reagan's audacity and moderation, what most endures after the convention is a question. Like Henry Kissinger's disappointing speech early in the week, Mr. Reagan's speech gave a passionate recital of America's troubles, and heatedly denounced Jimmy Carter for not solving them. But what does Mr. Reagan propose? To cut taxes and cut government — while increasing defense spending. Those general ideas may be worthy but they do not hold back the nuclear arms race, lower the price of imported oil or chase the Russians out of Afghanistan.

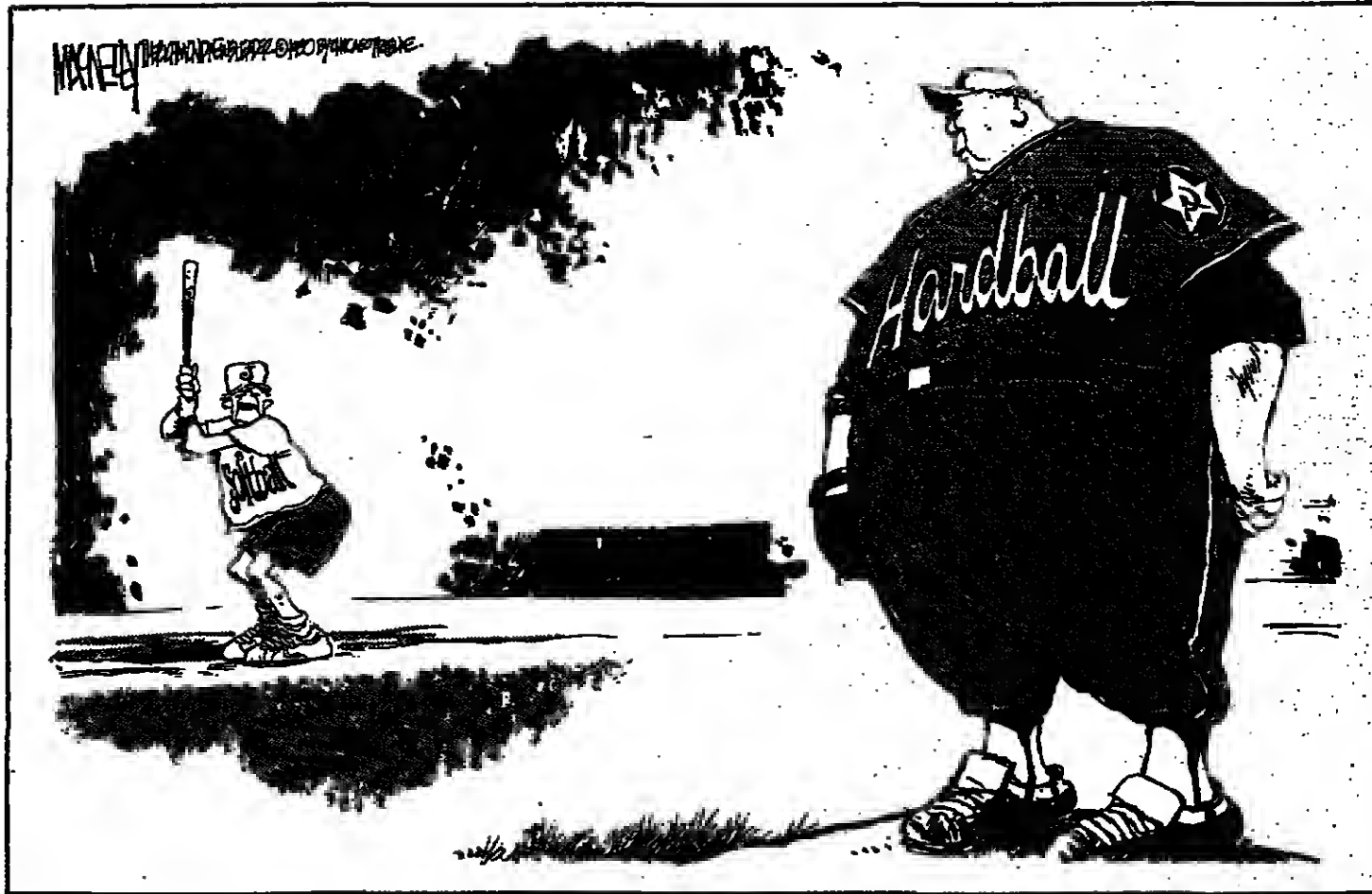
As an example, recall what Mr. Reagan said Thursday night about Iran: "Incredibly, more than 50 of our fellow Americans have been held captive for over eight months by a dictatorial foreign power that holds us up to ridicule before the world." True enough, but what would he do about it? Bomb Iran flat? Send Ramsey Clark back to Tehran? Mr. Reagan does not say. He denounces Jimmy Carter for practicing "trust-me" government. But so far, about the only alteration Mr. Reagan has proposed is the person to whom the pronoun refers.

Until Mr. Reagan offers more in the way of ideas, the parallel raised by his candidacy is not with Franklin Roosevelt but another Democrat. In his acceptance speech, Mr. Reagan said, "They say that the United States has had its day in the sun; that our nation has passed its zenith. ... My fellow citizens, I utterly reject that view." In his acceptance speech, the other candidate said, "There is a fear that our best years are behind us, but I say to you that our nation's best is still ahead."

Mr. Reagan says, "We are going to put an end to the notion that the American taxpayer exists to fund the federal government. The federal government exists to serve the American people." The other candidate said, "It's time for the people to run the government, and not the other way around."

Like the other candidate, Mr. Reagan is a former governor. Like the other candidate, Mr. Reagan lacks background in foreign affairs. Like the other candidate, Mr. Reagan has had little experience in Washington. And like the other candidate, his major claim so far seems to be that he can do it better.

Ronald Reagan, meet Jimmy Carter.  
THE NEW YORK TIMES.



## Dilemmas and Problems for Moscow — 1

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — For 20 years of my professional life spent working on foreign policy in and out of the U.S. government, the Soviet Union almost always has been at the other end of the rope. It has never been easy to figure out why the rope was being pulled or tugged or made slack, especially now when contacts between Americans and Soviet officials are so rare. So when the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, an organization that specializes in American affairs, invited me to spend two weeks in June talking with party, military and Foreign Ministry officials, and scholars, and traveling, it was easy to decide to go.

One searing impression from the trip was this: Whether the Russians have a master plan to trick the United States and take over the world or not, there is no question that they are confronting overwhelming problems for which they do not have good answers. They do not have a good idea of how to succeed in Afghanistan, yet they are clear that they cannot afford to lose. While some officials may see opportunity there, others know it is a trap. I could have closed my eyes in Moscow and believed I was back in the Pentagon listening to a debate over Vietnam.

While Soviet officials would like to have both Afghanistan and détente, they are just beginning to appreciate that détente is in shambles and to weigh the costs. I do not doubt that they are in the middle of a struggle over how to deal with the United States. As are officials in Washington, they are particularly concerned that conciliatory gestures will be read as signs of weakness and encourage the other side to even greater toughness.

### Kremlin's Bind

They talk least frankly about their coming bind on resources, but that bind is implicit in most other things they have to say. Economic growth may slow considerably. Oil production will drop, leaving less to export to their Eastern European satellites, putting more strain on those countries' economies and therefore on political relationships with Moscow. They know they may have to increase very long lines for consumer goods to make even further increases in military spending to match coming Western military outlays. They argue that the military balance cannot be calculated, as we do it, as a comparison of Soviet and U.S. forces. They insist that in calculating the risks of war, Moscow must count in as well the forces of China, Japan and Western Europe. This is their explanation of

why their forces are so large — just as U.S. forces used to be one-half again as large as they are today when we had to plan for possibly fighting the Soviet Union and China. Further, how can they count on their Eastern European allies when Rumania refuses to permit Warsaw Pact exercises on its territory, will not let Soviet troops cross its borders, and voted against Moscow on Afghanistan in the United Nations General Assembly?

### Transparent Dilemma

Moscow's dilemma over Afghanistan was transparent. Moscow feels it must maintain the essence of the new Brezhnev Doctrine, which holds that once in the Communist orbit, always in it. Yet, many policy-makers in Moscow also understand that the Afghan guerrillas cannot be made to join a coalition government headed by President Babrak Karmal, cannot be crushed by the massive application of Soviet power, and that the more force used, the more likely Moscow's position in the Moslem and Western worlds will be seriously jeopardized. Thus, it seemed to me that while So-

viet leaders insisted that they could not afford to lose in Afghanistan, they also realized that there would be serious risks in trying to win.

Just as Richard Nixon tried to get out of a similar dilemma in Vietnam by going to Moscow, Moscow is now looking for help from Washington. In the early 1970s, President Nixon sought Moscow's aid in putting pressure on Hanoi to slow down the war against South Vietnam in return for which Washington would agree to establish détente. Now, Moscow is seeking Washington's help in tamping down military support for the Afghan guerrillas in return for which Moscow would be willing to re-establish détente. The reasoning is simple: Without détente, everything becomes more costly and more dangerous for Moscow and the West. This time, the only hitch is that Washington is not making this calculation the same way.

In the best of years, a world without détente is nothing Moscow likes to contemplate. It is certainly something the Russians would like to avoid acting upon at this time of their coming new five-year plan.

The Communist Party Congress is to convene next February to approve the plan. The five-year plan is at the very core of the way Soviet officials control their society. The decisions that party leaders will make this winter will set the framework for the allocation of resources, military and civilian, and will also set general policy toward the United States for the next five years.

Soviet leaders clearly do not want to allocate an even greater share of the pie to the military, but most Western diplomats and correspondents in Moscow are firmly convinced that they can and will. In the meantime, Soviet leaders are casting about for alternatives or ways out of their dilemmas, looking for keys to improve relations with Washington and for fallbacks should this fail.

Leslie H. Gelb, director of the State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs from January, 1977 to July, 1979, is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He wrote this article for The New York Times. This is Part I of a series.

## The 'Greatness' Crusade

By Tom Wicker

DETROIT — Californians chose white straws with rolled brims. Each Texas model was replaced under a sky-blue model with a tall crown. Minnesota (which one delegate claimed "has the biggest stock market in the world," sported white corduroys in neo-Tom Mix style.

Wherever you looked at the late Republican National Convention, so many cowboy hats were sprouting among the delegates that one irreverent observer was reminded of John Connally's description — perhaps apocryphal — of George Bush. "All hat," Mr. Connally is supposed to have said, "and no cattle."

But whether the remark describes Mr. Bush or not, it should not be applied to the flag-waving convention that nominated him to run with Ronald Reagan and — in Mr. Reagan's phrase — "make America great again." For if the cowboy hat has become the badge of a sort of fast-draw John Wayne Americanism, a deeper and more heartfelt patriotism than that seemed to permeate the convention and move the delegates most profoundly.

When the band played "God Bless America," the crowd over failed to take up the lyrics (curious-

ly enough, the only other tune that evoked comparable enthusiasm was "Dixie") and few of the endless speakers neglected a ritual bow to the greatness of the nation and its people, however diminished by Democrats, liberals and others of little faith.

"It is," said the presidential nominee, "impossible to capture in words the splendor of this vast continent which God has granted as our portion of His creation. There are no words to express the extraordinary strength and character of this breed of people we call Americans." Or, as Gerald Ford put it less elegantly:

"There is nothing the American people cannot do when we try ... let's start talking like winners and being winners. That's the real spirit of America."

And Jesse Helms of North Carolina, denying that Americans concerned themselves with politics, told enthusiastic listeners: "The American people are interested only in what is right and what is wrong."

### Cry From the Heart

Patriotic excess is a staple of political gatherings, of course; but what was heard here — particularly in the roaring response to such self-congratulatory tributes — seemed more nearly a cry from the heart.

Speaker after speaker touched the same chords: America once was the greatest nation in history ("the freest, most prosperous and generous society on the face of the Earth," as Jack Kemp of New York put it); but it has been weakened and misled by fools and knaves ("the direct political, personal and moral responsibility of Democratic Party leadership," Mr. Reagan said).

Now the nation has to be made great again by a properly led people ("We just need to remember who we are," Mr. Ford declared — "the most blessed, the most creative, the freest, the most optimistic people on the face of this Earth"). But if Republicans don't provide the necessary leadership, the end is in sight ("This might be the last Republican convention," Barry Goldwater warned). Thus, from Mr. Reagan

on down, the Republican campaign was invariably described as a "crusade."

Inevitably, the "greatness" theme found military expression, as in the Republican platform call for armed "superiority" over the Soviet Union. And the delegates exploded in approval when Mr. Reagan declared that he would regard his election "as proof that we have renewed our resolve to preserve world peace and freedom" — a low-keyed version of John Kennedy's inaugural resolve to "support any friend, oppose any foe" to preserve liberty.

The emotions thus evoked do not seem to be superficial or "superpatriotic" or mere nostalgia for better days. No doubt some of the politicians who played upon this theme did so with calculation — just as Jimmy Carter used to intone in 1976 that "all we need is a government as good as the people."

### Genuine Shock

But those delegates singing "God Bless America" in the Joe Louis Arena, I believe, were expressing genuine shock, bafflement, anger — not because of a failure of faith but because faith sustains them still against economic decline, against energy shortages, against an unpopular U.S.-Soviet power balance repeatedly described here as U.S. military inferiority. The delegates refused to accept that any of those conditions would exist — even the "giveaway" of the Panama Canal — except for "failures of leadership," mostly Democratic.

This dogged belief in American "greatness," this football fan's insistence that "We're Number One" — or should be — may reflect, to some extent, a refusal to face or understand unpleasant facts, as well as a search for scapegoats. That does not make it any the less sincere, or important as a political condition: it is the state of mind of a great number of Americans with as much right to be heard as any, and upon whom the Reagan "crusade" is solidly based.

How he guides that state of mind — undoubtedly his own — and how his opponents respond will surely be the most important questions of the campaign.

©1980 The New York Times.

### International Opinion

#### A Home for the Olympics

The Olympics in 1980, in sum, will not go down in the hindsight histories of the next half-century as Berlin '36. There will be little spurious shame attached to participation; and not much genuine glory. ... Running and jumping in a Moscow devoid of Jews and dissidents and even ordinary people should stick in the craw. Chatting in the Village under KGB surveillance leaves the Olympic spirit bleeding.

... Sportsmen who have fought for (and

got) the Moscow they deserve, should turn their minds to what happens four years hence.

The Olympic movement will live or die by Los Angeles '84. Because the venue is Superpower LA, we may confidently expect many of the old scores of Moscow politicking to be repaid. If the Olympians care for the Olympics they should at once be ... finding, at long last, the permanent home for the Games that might give them the chance of continuing life.

— From The Guardian (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 21, 1905

TOKYO — Although many conflicting reports are current in the capital concerning schemes for the awakening of China, there are signs that at the close of the war the right moment will be chosen for taking the decisive sweeping measures. Officials are to be sent to all parts of the world to investigate the systems of constitutional government. A reform scheme drawn up by the powerful Viceroy Yuan Shi-Kai finds considerable favor with the throne. It includes the following points: To thoroughly reorganize the government administration, and appoint new officials throughout the empire. 2. To bring the province of Manchuria within the empire. 3. Abolition of the old system of the appointing officials.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 21, 1930

BERLIN — Anticipating bloodshed during the campaign for the coming Reichstag elections, due September 14, the Prussian government hastily prepared a decree providing a minimum penalty of three months' imprisonment for those found carrying firearms at political meetings. The constitutional crisis developed Saturday when the Reichstag voted down the "finance dictatorship" and was dissolved in consequence. The Communists and the Fascists may gain from the crisis, while the losers will be the middle parties and the Socialists, who provoked dissolution by their vote to put out of force the cabinet's tax measures. These had been decreed by invoking the dictatorship article of the constitution.

### Letters

#### Western Justice

Re: Your editorial, "Justice, Ayatollah Style," (JHT, July 10). Finally the world's attention is being directed towards the inhumanly cruel deeds committed in Iran under the name of justice. Many opponents to Khomeini's regime, together with ordinary people, are fleeing the country to avoid such justice, which is execution without prosecution.

Unfortunately, they are presently faced with "justice Western-style." The United States is refusing entry to Iranian nationals; in Europe, strict visa regulations and tough immigration laws are imposed, and the extension of one's resident's permit is an easy task.

Assuming, the policy was initially devised by the West to modify discontent over the hostage's issue. Effectively, however these regulations turned out to be in Khomeini's favor. Those who escaped justice ayatollah-style were trapped by "justice Western-style" and are returned, or are facing extradition, and would eventually fall right into the hands of cold-blooded hanging judge, Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkhali.

S. VAFA.

Paris.

#### The Passion Play

Having just returned from a great religious experience, the Passion play at Oberammergau, West Germany, I was horrified to see that the Pentagon is stopping the promotion of soldier tours at the request of a

Brussels.

W.E. PAYNE.

#### Spoilsports

Those spoilsports protesting against the Greek nationalist camp (JHT, 21-22 June) would have boycotted the ancient Olympics, where the athletes competed in the raw.

AL HIX.

Monemvasia, Greece.

## Reagan Here Too Easy On Draw

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Reagan says the Russians have got it all wrong if they think he is "trigger-happy." Ditto the Democrats, as predicted, they try to turn him as Barry Goldwater, ed: warlike, accident-prone, out. The governor and his aides are at great pains these days to rewrite the record of his tough talk.

They should save their And the Democrats as well they really mean to try to so with the "trigger-happy" con. Unlike Mr. Goldwater, thought he had the draw Russians at a time of clear U.S. clear superiority, the problem Mr. Reagan is trigger-unhappy. This gunslinger isn't even a gun is loaded, which is not a mind that leads you could into Dodge City at high noon.

At least, that's how I see only what Mr. Reagan is saying what the Republicans are about defense and foreign po a supposedly hard-line party form plank crafted to the spec of their candidate.

"Since 1977, the United has moved from essential e leance to inferiority in strate clear forces with the Soviet U the platform stipulates (with scintilla of supporting evi. But that's not the worst of it.

"As the disparity between can and Soviet strategic a forces grows over the next years, most U.S. land-based siles, heavy bombers, and a rimes in port will become v to a Soviet first-strike. Such a tion invites diplomatic bla and coercion of the United by the Soviet Union dur coming decade."

Well, so it does. But m portant, so it will, inevitably, least three years as the "d grows." True, the Reagan-R can programs calls for enorm creases in defense spending, the board "to close the gap w Russians, and ultimately re position of military superior the American people demand.

But for three years, anyw are going to be militarily i wide open to diplomatic bla incapacity or, worse, the U.S. "in its expansionist e and powerless to negotiat potential for dangerous con ditions has increased," the p says, adding that "Republica strive to resolve critical through peaceful negotiat we recognize that negotiat ducted from a position of weakness can result only in l damage to American interests."

That's supposed to be a line? It is hard, of course, in says about the Carter adm tion's conduct of national se The platform stops just sh charging the president with eral disarmament. That's smart politics. But it is the sort of line in the prospect out to the Russians — what about the encircled condit their principal adversary dur better part of the first term Reagan presidency.

Whether it is the right p ends in part — but only in on whether you think the fa DM fy it. Obviously, it would possible for Reagan to achie the huge diversion of resources defense spending that he is ad tax cuts, whose social implic will touch every citizen — at the same time making the that the United States is weak.

Even Mr. Carter has co some weakness with his own modest proposals for increa fense spending. But he has claimed U.S. "inferiority," while you would hardly lo that from an incumbent pre running for re-election, the f any case are arguable.

For every defense exp Reagan encourage who will that we are outgunned and in peril, you can find another outside the Carter admini who will argue the other side pends, among other things, intelligence you accept and ho count — the United States Soviet Union, or Warsaw Pa NATO — and how much we the Western side you give Communist Chinese.

What matters, in Soviet c tions, is their perception United States. And that's what's wrong with the Rea publican argument — the c tion it makes to Soviet perce. The other half is its wispy goal of "superiority," anybody think the men Kremlin would be satisfied with "inferiority?"

The real question, in short whether Ronald Reagan is happy. For now, he is clear ger-unhappy, which may be way, even more dangerous.

©1980 The Washington Post

<b>INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune</b> Published by The New York Times and The Washington Post	
<b>John Hay Whitney</b> Chairman	<b>Lee W. Hachner</b> Publisher
<b>Katharine Graham</b> Co-Chairman	<b>Mort Rosenblum</b> Editor
<b>Arthur Ochs Sulzberger</b> Co-Chairman	<b>William R. Holden</b> Deputy Editors
	<b>Robert K. McCabe</b> Deputy Editors
	<b>Walter N. Wells</b> Deputy Editors
	<b>Stephen Klaidman</b> Chief Editorial Writer
<b>International Herald Tribune, S.A.</b> an capital of 1,200,000 F.R.C. Paris No. 71 B 212. 179/181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex Tel. 46.19.45. Telex 01718 Herald. Paris Cedex 19. La Direction de la publication: Walter N. Wells. In U.S.A. — Subscription price \$25.00 per year. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 © 1980 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Comments Paralelle No. 24-217	<b>Roland Pinson</b> René Bondy François Desmoulin Richard H. Morgan Associate Publisher Director of Finance Director of Circulation Director of Advertising







# International Bond Prices—Week of July 17

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

## RECENT ISSUES

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			

## STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			

## HIGHEST YIELDS

to Average Life Below 5 Years

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			

## HIGHEST YIELDS

to Average Life Above 5 Years

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			

## HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			

Am	Security	%	Mat	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			
100	1980 World Bank	11 1/2	9/1/82	6.87			

# LONGRHO

## Half-Yearly Results

The unaudited results of the Lonrho Group of Companies in respect of the six months ended 31 March 1980, are as follows:—

	6 months to 31 March 1980	Restated 6 months to 31 March 1979	Percentage increase
Turnover	1,004.3	726.6	38.2
Profit before tax	51.9	29.4	76.5
Tax	23.6	13.6	
	28.3	15.8	
Minority interest	8.8	2.6	
Profit attributable to Shareholders before extraordinary items	19.5	13.2	47.7

### Notes:

- In accordance with Lonrho's accounting policies the results of its overseas operations for the six months to 31 March, 1980 have been translated at the rates of exchange ruling at 30 September, 1979. For comparative purposes the results for the six months to 31 March, 1979 have been restated at the rates of exchange at 30 September, 1979. The 31 March, 1979 figures have also been restated as required for comparative purposes to reflect the change of accounting policy for depreciation written back on revaluation of fixed assets, effective from 1 October, 1979, as reported in the Lonrho 1979 Directors' Report.
- Turnover includes associate turnover of £188.5 million (1979—restated £147.1 million).
- Profit before tax includes profits from associates of £17.0 million (1979—restated £10.1 million).
- Tax charge: because of the proportion of Lonrho's profits from the United Kingdom and the incidence of stock relief, the tax charge provided at the half year can only be estimated.

### Dividends

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 3p per share (equivalent to 4.2857p per share including the related tax credit)—1979 2.640p per share, equivalent to 3.7714p per share, including the related tax credit—for payment on 31 October, 1980 to Shareholders on the London register at 5 September, 1980 and on the Johannesburg and Salisbury registers at 1 August, 1980. This dividend is in addition to the special interim dividend of 1p per share (equivalent to 1.4286p per share including the related tax credit) declared on 4 February, 1980 and paid on 3 April, 1980.

## WestLB

### Eurobonds · DM Bonds · Schuldschein for dealing prices call

#### DÜSSELDORF

Westdeutsche Landesbank, Head Office, P.O. Box 1128, 4000 Düsseldorf 1  
Telephone 8 28 31 22 · Telex 8 581 851 · International Bond Trading Dept.  
Telephone 8 26 37 41 · Telex 8 581 882 · Intern. Institutional Investors Dept.

#### London

Westdeutsche Landesbank, 41, Moorgate, London EC2R 6AE/UK  
Telephone 636 6141 · Telex 887 984

#### Luxembourg

WestLB International S.A., 32-34, boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte,  
Luxembourg, Telephone 44 74 11 · Telex 28 31

#### Hong Kong

WestLB Asia Limited, 1301 Hutchison House, 10 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong  
Telephone 259 206 · Telex 75 142

Leading Marketmakers in Eurobonds WestLB  
Westdeutsche Landesbank



# DM Bonds Are Firm

(Continued from Page 7)

Since holding bond inventories at 100 percent, there was good demand for the 10 million offering from Barclays Bank International Co., guaranteed by Barclays Bank International. This 15-year paper starts out as a floating-rate note, with the coupon rate a quarter-point over the interbank rate, but is convertible at any time during the first seven years, at holder's option, to fixed rate bonds paying a semi-annual coupon 1 1/2 percent.

The paper is especially attractive to banks and other institutions, say to take a Barclay asset at a quarter-point over the interbank rate.

Waiting to come to market is a 10-million floating-to-fixed convertible for Petrovia, the Italian refinery. It is expected to offer a paper with a standard floating rate of a quarter-point over interbank and convertible into fixed bonds at a coupon of 9 1/4 percent, say sources said.

Barclay's Bank of Communications, a government-owned bank, is offering a standard floating-rate 15-year five-year paper, the coupon set at a quarter-point over the interbank rate. A semi-annual coupon of 6 percent is expected.

The wings in an issue of floating-rate certificates of deposit for bank of Taiwan.

A convertible issue for Metro-Estate & Property International was well received, evidenced by an increase in the size of the issue from \$30 million to \$35 million, and an opening bid of 100 1/4. The 15-year bonds, at par bearing a coupon of 10 percent, are convertible into U.S. London-listed shares at 100 percent — a premium of 10 percent over the actual share price.

Swissair sold \$41.16 million of convertible bonds bearing a coupon of 6 1/2 percent. The bonds were sold at par, each a face value of \$1,225. Each is convertible into five shares of the Swiss subsidiary of the de Paris et des Pays-Bas at a price of 365 francs — a premium of 2 percent. The bonds were sold at 98 1/2.

**European Yields\***

Week Ended July 18, 1980	
10-year, long term	11.63 %
5-year, long term	11.25 %
3-year, long term	10.88 %
1-year, long term	12.14 %
3-month, long term	12.80 %
90-day, long term	9.95 %

\*Compiled by International Stock Exchange

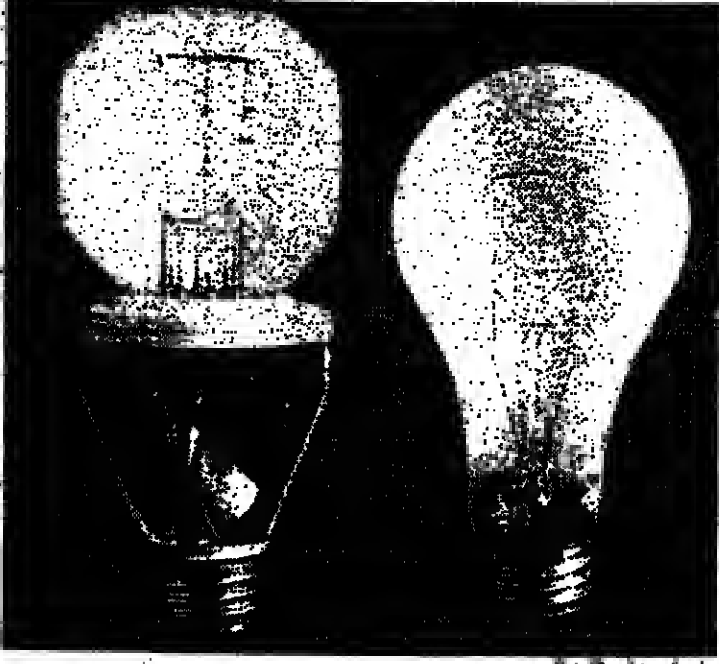
**Market Turnover**

Week Ended July 18, 1980	(Millions of U.S. Dollars)
London	1,139.6
Frankfurt	793.4
Paris	4,055.0
Stock Exchange	3,583.7
471,300	

**Chief Is to Resign in Washington Post**

NEW YORK, July 20 (NYT) — Mr. Meagher, 48-year-old president and chief operating officer of Washington Post Co., will resign the company effective the end of 1980, according to an announcement late Friday.

Decision has been made on a long-term basis, according to Katharine Graham, chairman and chief executive officer of the diversified communications company, which owns Washington Post and two other papers, four television stations and a magazine. No reason was given for the resignation, but Mr. Meagher's announcement that "I feel that I have reached a point in my life where it is time to move on to a new challenge."



NEW BULB — General Electric's Halarc has received U.S. government approval for limited marketing. The cutaway model reveals sophisticated electronic controls in the base and an arc tube in the top bulb area. It produces as much light as a standard bulb, yet uses one-third of the energy, according to GE.

# U.S. Steel Trying to Shrink

(Continued from Page 7)

reporting income of \$126 million, much higher than most had expected. And Mr. Roderick, the chairman, said there would be a profit in the second quarter as well. The figures are due out this week.

Downturns, Mr. Roderick said, cause hardship. "But they do give you the opportunity to look at the total picture," he added. According to him, the company will again surprise critics when the upturn in orders comes, perhaps next year. "When the thing starts to turn around then we will see the big payoff," he said in a recent interview at the company's New York offices.

"We have the ability to react very quickly," added Mr. Roesch, sitting beside the chairman. "When it comes back it does come back in a hurry. We will be ready." And Mr. Roderick did not hide the importance he places in Mr. Roesch's planning.

Much, however, rides on how well Mr. Hogan and the other plant superintendents do their jobs, as newly defined by Mr. Roesch. Their new responsibility for profitability is part of one of the most complete overhauls of local management since U.S. Steel's founding in 1901. Mr. Hogan, for example, is running his plant as if it were a small company by itself.

# Varied Terms Sought for Brazil

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 20 (JHT) — The enormous success of Eletrobrás in raising \$400 million in the syndicated loan market, hailed as re-opening the Euro market to Brazilian paper, may have had more to do with Eletrobrás — widely regarded as the best of Brazil's state borrowers — than with a fundamental reassessment of Brazil.

"It now looks like each new transaction for Brazil is going to be treated as a new test" of the country's creditworthiness, lamented one European banker.

This is evidenced by the current effort by Telebrás, which is in the market for \$150 million, offering terms identical to those of Eletrobrás — 1 1/2 points over the London interbank offered rate for eight years.

Eletrobrás started out as a \$250-million loan, and bankers are hopeful about the possibility of being able to increase the Telebrás amount. But already by its more modest beginning, Telebrás is showing signs of finding less favor than Eletrobrás.

By starting with a smaller amount, Telebrás is clearly putting the emphasis on successful placement.

The mottos in the market are that not all Brazilian entities should expect to tap the market at identical terms. Specifically, bankers note that Eletrobrás offers banks an array of collateral business possibilities that Telebrás is not in a position to offer. Thus, banks are eager to be seen supporting an Eletrobrás loan.

The management group for the new loan is currently being organized by Bank of America. But one participant admits that Telebrás —

# Test Results Off Newfoundland Buoy Canadian Oilmen

CALGARY, Alberta, July 20 (NYT) — Canada's petroleum industry, increasingly optimistic about oil development off Newfoundland, regards the test results from the third well to strike oil there as possibly more significant than last fall's well-publicized Hibernia discovery.

Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. said that its Ben Nevis well, about 190 miles southeast of St. John's, had been drilled on an undersea structure separate from the Hibernia field and had struck both oil and gas in what might prove to be commercial quantities. The original Hibernia discovery, about 25 miles to the northwest, and a nearby follow-up well already have tested oil at rates that meet commercial expectations.

The significance of the Ben Nevis discovery, according to industry executives, is in the establishment of a "definite oil trend" off Newfoundland that apparently includes many subsea structures, each of considerable potential. Mobil and its state-owned partner, PetroCanada, have identified about a dozen promising structures that have not yet been drilled.

Robert Meneley, PetroCanada's vice president for exploration, said the offshore area "could yield the first and only frontier oil production to come to market in the 80s."

Two More Wells

At least two more wildcat wells will be drilled off Newfoundland later this year, and successful strikes at these sites could confirm Newfoundland as Canada's newest and possibly biggest oil province.

The Ben Nevis well, which has been constantly hampered by highly pressurized natural gas pockets, is likely to be a multizone prospect, similar to the pair of Hibernia wells. It yielded 1,596 barrels a day of high-quality crude from between 14,879 and 14,928 feet and about 12-million cubic feet of natural gas a day. Further tests will be conducted in the Ben Nevis well at 13,363 and 14,915 feet and 7,800 and 8,030 feet.

It has been impossible to get an accurate picture of the wells drilled by the Mobil-led group because of the partial disclosure of test data. Senior Mobil executives, however, have said that the minimum, or threshold, reserves needed to make a well off Newfoundland commercially feasible are about half a billion barrels in recoverable oil. Production levels exceeding 50,000 barrels a day are another requirement.

Mr. Meneley believes that Canada's east coast will be the focus of an intense domestic exploratory effort, in large part because it is the only oil prospect that can be developed in the next decade. But he warns that even if further delineation is successful at Hibernia, and later at Ben Nevis and other offshore locations, getting the oil to market "will require more than just a few solid follow-up wells."

"It will be a decision worth several billions of dollars for production systems," he said.

In addition, the companies will have to run the gauntlet of long reviews, including public scrutiny of environmental considerations and safeguards.

Mobil Canada holds a 56.25 percent interest in the Ben Nevis well. PetroCanada has a 25 percent stake and Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. 18.75 percent. The same companies share similar participation in the Hibernia wells.

The final corporate stakes, however, will not be determined until Newfoundland exercises its rights as owner of the offshore minerals. The province has yet to come to terms with the federal government, which also claims offshore jurisdiction and a share of the offshore petroleum wells.

There was no word how much, if at all, U.S. supplies would be cut or how long the cuts will last. Reports from Japan said that nation's purchases of Mexican oil will be trimmed nearly 50 percent — from 50,000 barrels a day to 27,500. Mexico now exports about 850,000 barrels a day.

**Kuwait to Hold Oil Price**

KUWAIT, July 20 (Reuters) — Kuwait said today that it would not cut its oil prices and would abide by the resolutions of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The chief government spokesman, Abdel-Aziz Hussain, made the statement in response to a question about whether Kuwait would follow Iran, which last week reduced the price of some of its offshore crude by between 10 cents and one dollar a barrel. Kuwait charges \$31.50 a barrel.

These securities have been sold outside the United States of America and Japan. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

17th July, 1980

**OKUMA MACHINERY WORKS LTD.**

Issue of

**8,400,000 Shares of Common Stock**

(par value ¥50 per share)

evidenced by European Depositary Receipts

**ISSUE PRICE U.S. \$2,772 PER SHARE**

(equivalent, at the rate of exchange adopted for the purpose, to ¥603 per share)

**Nomura Europe N.V. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited**

Long-term financing to meet the needs of industry is the specialty of LTCB.

Timely services are extended through an international network.

**LTCB**

Corporate financing, project financing — LTCB is experienced in all forms of wholesale banking.

Business can be a lot more efficient with LTCB as a partner.

**THE LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.**

Head Office: Otemachi, Tokyo, Japan Tel: 211-5111 Telex: J24308 New York Branch: 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A. Tel: 797-1170 Telex: 425722 London Branch: 3 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AH, U.K. Tel: 623-9511 Telex: 885305 Los Angeles Agency: 707 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90017, U.S.A. Tel: 488-1786 Telex: 673558 Amsterdam, Sydney, São Paulo, Singapore, Frankfurt, Paris, Toronto, Mexico City LTCB International Ltd. (London), LTCB Asia Ltd. (Hong Kong)

These Bonds were offered and sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**Unilever N.V.**

**US \$ 100,000,000**

9 3/4% Bonds due 1990

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Citicorp International Group Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Crédit Lyonnais Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft European Banking Company Limited Kredietbank International Group

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

July 17, 1980.







## Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)

tion of S

CURRENTLY  
es having a  
of less than

PEC Pro  
id to Co

aid to Co  
espite 0

**esplic**  
NEW YORK  
... of the  
... in the  
... of the

TE: 344-0111  
ONE-800-4-DE  
10 AM 10:00AM  
PM 20 11:00 AM

10-11-1964  
10-12-1964  
10-13-1964  
10-14-1964  
10-15-1964  
10-16-1964  
10-17-1964  
10-18-1964  
10-19-1964  
10-20-1964  
10-21-1964  
10-22-1964  
10-23-1964  
10-24-1964  
10-25-1964  
10-26-1964  
10-27-1964  
10-28-1964  
10-29-1964  
10-30-1964  
10-31-1964  
11-1-1964  
11-2-1964  
11-3-1964  
11-4-1964  
11-5-1964  
11-6-1964  
11-7-1964  
11-8-1964  
11-9-1964  
11-10-1964  
11-11-1964  
11-12-1964  
11-13-1964  
11-14-1964  
11-15-1964  
11-16-1964  
11-17-1964  
11-18-1964  
11-19-1964  
11-20-1964  
11-21-1964  
11-22-1964  
11-23-1964  
11-24-1964  
11-25-1964  
11-26-1964  
11-27-1964  
11-28-1964  
11-29-1964  
11-30-1964  
12-1-1964  
12-2-1964  
12-3-1964  
12-4-1964  
12-5-1964  
12-6-1964  
12-7-1964  
12-8-1964  
12-9-1964  
12-10-1964  
12-11-1964  
12-12-1964  
12-13-1964  
12-14-1964  
12-15-1964  
12-16-1964  
12-17-1964  
12-18-1964  
12-19-1964  
12-20-1964  
12-21-1964  
12-22-1964  
12-23-1964  
12-24-1964  
12-25-1964  
12-26-1964  
12-27-1964  
12-28-1964  
12-29-1964  
12-30-1964  
12-31-1964  
1965  
1-1-1965  
1-2-1965  
1-3-1965  
1-4-1965  
1-5-1965  
1-6-1965  
1-7-1965  
1-8-1965  
1-9-1965  
1-10-1965  
1-11-1965  
1-12-1965  
1-13-1965  
1-14-1965  
1-15-1965  
1-16-1965  
1-17-1965  
1-18-1965  
1-19-1965  
1-20-1965  
1-21-1965  
1-22-1965  
1-23-1965  
1-24-1965  
1-25-1965  
1-26-1965  
1-27-1965  
1-28-1965  
1-29-1965  
1-30-1965  
1-31-1965  
2-1-1965  
2-2-1965  
2-3-1965  
2-4-1965  
2-5-1965  
2-6-1965  
2-7-1965  
2-8-1965  
2-9-1965  
2-10-1965  
2-11-1965  
2-12-1965  
2-13-1965  
2-14-1965  
2-15-1965  
2-16-1965  
2-17-1965  
2-18-1965  
2-19-1965  
2-20-1965  
2-21-1965  
2-22-1965  
2-23-1965  
2-24-1965  
2-25-1965  
2-26-1965  
2-27-1965  
2-28-1965  
2-29-1965  
2-30-1965  
3-1-1965  
3-2-1965  
3-3-1965  
3-4-1965  
3-5-1965  
3-6-1965  
3-7-1965  
3-8-1965  
3-9-1965  
3-10-1965  
3-11-1965  
3-12-1965  
3-13-1965  
3-14-1965  
3-15-1965  
3-16-1965  
3-17-1965  
3-18-1965  
3-19-1965  
3-20-1965  
3-21-1965  
3-22-1965  
3-23-1965  
3-24-1965  
3-25-1965  
3-26-1965  
3-27-1965  
3-28-1965  
3-29-1965  
3-30-1965  
3-31-1965  
4-1-1965  
4-2-1965  
4-3-1965  
4-4-1965  
4-5-1965  
4-6-1965  
4-7-1965  
4-8-1965  
4-9-1965  
4-10-1965  
4-11-1965  
4-12-1965  
4-13-1965  
4-14-1965  
4-15-1965  
4-16-1965  
4-17-1965  
4-18-1965  
4-19-1965  
4-20-1965  
4-21-1965  
4-22-1965  
4-23-1965  
4-24-1965  
4-25-1965  
4-26-1965  
4-27-1965  
4-28-1965  
4-29-1965  
4-30-1965  
5-1-1965  
5-2-1965  
5-3-1965  
5-4-1965  
5-5-1965  
5-6-1965  
5-7-1965  
5-8-1965  
5-9-1965  
5-10-1965  
5-11-1965  
5-12-1965  
5-13-1965  
5-14-1965  
5-15-1965  
5-16-1965  
5-17-1965  
5-18-1965  
5-19-1965  
5-20-1965  
5-21-1965  
5-22-1965  
5-23-1965  
5-24-1965  
5-25-1965  
5-26-1965  
5-27-1965  
5-28-1965  
5-29-1965  
5-30-1965  
5-31-1965  
6-1-1965  
6-2-1965  
6-3-1965  
6-4-1965  
6-5-1965  
6-6-1965  
6-7-1965  
6-8-1965  
6-9-1965  
6-10-1965  
6-11-1965  
6-12-1965  
6-13-1965  
6-14-1965  
6-15-1965  
6-16-1965  
6-17-1965  
6-18-1965  
6-19-1965  
6-20-1965  
6-21-1965  
6-22-1965  
6-23-1965  
6-24-1965  
6-25-1965  
6-26-1965  
6-27-1965  
6-28-1965  
6-29-1965  
6-30-1965  
7-1-1965  
7-2-1965  
7-3-1965  
7-4-1965  
7-5-1965  
7-6-1965  
7-7-1965  
7-8-1965  
7-9-1965  
7-10-1965  
7-11-1965  
7-12-1965  
7-13-1965  
7-14-1965  
7-15-1965  
7-16-1965  
7-17-1965  
7-18-1965  
7-19-1965  
7-20-1965  
7-21-1965  
7-22-1965  
7-23-1965  
7-24-1965  
7-25-1965  
7-26-1965  
7-27-1965  
7-28-1965  
7-29-1965  
7-30-1965  
7-31-1965  
8-1-1965  
8-2-1965  
8-3-1965  
8-4-1965  
8-5-1965  
8-6-1965  
8-7-1965  
8-8-1965  
8-9-1965  
8-10-1965  
8-11-1965  
8-12-1965  
8-13-1965  
8-14-1965  
8-15-1965  
8-16-1965  
8-17-1965  
8-18-1965  
8-19-1965  
8-20-1965  
8-21-1965  
8-22-1965  
8-23-1965  
8-24-1965  
8-25-1965  
8-26-1965  
8-27-1965  
8-28-1965  
8-29-1965  
8-30-1965  
8-31-1965  
9-1-1965  
9-2-1965  
9-3-1965  
9-4-1965  
9-5-1965  
9-6-1965  
9-7-1965  
9-8-1965  
9-9-1965  
9-10-1965  
9-11-1965  
9-12-1965  
9-13-1965  
9-14-1965  
9-15-1965  
9-16-1965  
9-17-1965  
9-18-1965  
9-19-1965  
9-20-1965  
9-21-1965  
9-22-1965  
9-23-1965  
9-24-1965  
9-25-1965  
9-26-1965  
9-27-1965  
9-28-1965  
9-29-1965  
9-30-1965  
10-1-1965  
10-2-1965  
10-3-1965  
10-4-1965  
10-5-1965  
10-6-1965  
10-7-1965  
10-8-1965  
10-9-1965  
10-10-1965  
10-11-1965  
10-12-1965  
10-13-1965  
10-14-1965  
10-15-1965  
10-16-1

**Abstract**

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
 540 EAST 58TH STREET  
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637  
 TEL: 773-936-5000  
 FAX: 773-936-5000

**THE**

...the ...

**1854** Frankfurter Bank was established on April 11, 1854. It ranked among the top three note issuing houses and was one of the leading commercial banks in its region. The Bank merged in 1970 with Berliner Handels- Gesellschaft to form BHF-BANK.

**1856** Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft was founded on July 2, 1856. Under the stewardship of Carl Fürstenberg, one of the most distinguished financiers of his time, this bank developed into one of Germany's foremost merchant banks.

# 125 Years of Solid Achievement

Today BHF-BANK is among the top ten private banks in Germany with a Group business volume of DM 21 billion, up DM 1.1 billion from the previous

York and Cayman as well as the Luxembourg subsidiary, BHF-BANK International, substantially contributed to the further strengthening of the Bank's

**Highlights  
from the Consolidated Balance Sheet  
as of December 31, 1979**

	in million DM
Business volume	20.975
Total deposits	10.828
Volume of loans	15.796
Capital and reserves	500
Balance sheet total	18.403

The complete Annual Report in German and summarized Annual Reports in English, French and Spanish are available on request.

gola, Rio de Janeiro and Madrid. The branches in New

In the spirit of its distinguished tradition as a resourceful banque d'affaires, BHF-BANK continues to concentrate on providing comprehensive merchant banking services to multi-market corporations around the globe.

Head Office: Bockenheimer Landstr. 10, D-6000 Frankfurt 1, Tel: (069) 71 81 - New York Branch: 450 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, Tel: (212) 546-5500  
London Representative Office: 25, Barchin Lane, London EC3, Tel: 6239715 - BHF-BANK International, 38 Grand Rue, Liepembourg - BHF-FINANZ AG,  
Mattenstrasse 28 Zurich - Offices: Buenos Aires - Hong Kong - Johannesburg - London - Los Angeles - Madrid - New York - Rio de Janeiro - Singapore - Tehran - Tokyo

# BHF-BANK

BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK

**Merchant Bankers  
by Tradition.  
Resourceful by  
Reputation.**















# Four World Records Set at Olympics As Russians Dominate on First Day

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP) — Four world records were set and one was tied today as competition began in the Summer Olympics, with the Soviet and East German teams dominating the medal harvest as expected in the absence of the boycotting Americans.

The boycott obviously affected the total number of athletes in the Games, but with the flurry of records in the early going, it didn't appear to have immediate effect on the level of competition. Yet one East German swimmer referred to the concern about competitive levels in these Games after she helped set a world relay record.

Andrea Pollack said "We're quite sorry that the Americans aren't here, but we will try to prove that we can swim better."

Pollack and her teammates, who won 11 gold medals of 13 events in the Montreal Games, set world records in the 100-meter freestyle and the 4 x 100-meter medley relay today. A Soviet pistol-shooter and a North Korean weightlifter collected the day's other two world records.

Soviet swimmer Sergei Fesenko won the gold in the men's 200-meter butterfly and immediately announced he would not retire as planned because he wants to swim again against the Americans.

Fesenko said he was disappointed that the U.S. team didn't come to Moscow because of the boycott protesting Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. He said he especially had hoped to compete against Mike Bruner, who holds the world record in the event Fesenko won today.

"I was going to retire after the Olympics, but because of [President] Carter's decision, I would like to swim on for some years so I can swim against Bruner and the other top Americans."

Barbara Krause of East Germany set a world record in the 100-meter freestyle swimming semifinals today with a time of 54.98 seconds. She broke her own mark of 55.41 set two years ago. The Olympic record for the event had been 55.65, set in 1976 by Kornelia Ender of East Germany.

The East German women 4 x 100 meter medley relay swim team won the gold medal in world record time of 4:06.67 without Krause, who was too late to enter the event. With butterfly swimmer Pollack on the team were backstroke Rika Reinisch, freestyler Ute Geweniger and freestyler Carmen Metuschuck. They bettered the previous world mark of 4:07.95 set by the East Germans at the 1976 Montreal Olympics. Great Britain was second in 4:12.24 and the Soviet Union was third in 4:13.61.

Reinisch set an Olympic record and tied the world record of 1:01.51 in the 100-meter backstroke in her leg of the four-person relay.

The Soviet Union's Fesenko was timed in 1:59.76 in his gold medal 200-meter butterfly, compared to the world record of 1:59.23 held by Bruner. Phil Hubble of Great Britain was second in 2:01.10 and Roger Pyttel of East Germany was third in 2:01.39.

The Soviet Union took the first medal of the Games this morning when Aleksandr Melentev set a world record of 581 of a possible 600 targets in the free pistol event. Harald Vollmar of East Germany was second with 568 and Lubcho Drakov of Bulgaria won the bronze with 565.

The Moscow Olympic Organizing Committee announced today that 5,923 athletes and 2,402 team officials from 81 countries were on hand for the first day of competition. Montreal recorded 6,152 athletes four years ago when 27 African nations boycotted the Games in a dispute over apartheid in South Africa.

The Russians have refused to admit that the boycott started has tainted their Games, and there is still time for more athletes to move into the Olympic Village. Track and field does not start until Thursday.

Organizers originally had planned for 12,500 in the Olympic Village, and there was still room today for 4,165. A review of the list of boycotting countries shows that as many as 2,000 athletes and team officials failed to show up because of the boycott.

North Korean weightlifter Han Gyong Si set a world record in the snatch division of the 52 kilo class by lifting 113 kilos. The old mark was 112.5 kilos, set by Alexander Voronin of the Soviet Union in Belgrade last April 24.

But Si got only the bronze medal in the event because it involved points gathered in both the jerk and

snatch. Kamibek Osmonaliyev of the Soviet Union won the gold medal and Ho Bong Chol of North Korea won the silver.

The Soviet Union won the 100-kilometer cycling event, timed in 2 hours 2 minutes 21.70 seconds. East Germany took the silver medal and Czechoslovakia the bronze.

A powerful East German team seemed poised to claim a possible six of seven men's rowing events. They qualified for all seven in preliminary competition Sunday and Pertti Karpinen of Finland is the only rower who appears to stand between them and a sweep.

World champion Alexander Dityatin, scoring no lower than 9.8 from all judges, gave the Soviet men's team a strong lead in opening compulsory of the gymnastics

competition. He scored 59.05 points on a program of required moves on six apparatus events.

Nikolai Andrianov of the USSR, winner of four gold medals at the Montreal Olympics, did better than expected by scoring 58.95 points, including 9.90 in the vault, to finish second in individual standings.

In the opening of the soccer tournament, the Soviet Union scored an impressive 4-0 victory over Venezuela, while defending champion East Germany was held to a 1-1 tie by Spain. Cuba beat Zambia 1-0 and Algeria defeated Syria 3-0.

The Soviet men's basketball team beat India 121-63 and started what is expected to be its march to a gold medal. Cuba beat Australia 83-76 and Brazil beat Czechoslovakia 72-70. Italy beat Sweden 92-77.



Alexander Melentev

## Watson Takes British Open by 4

From Agency Dispatches

MUIRFIELD, Scotland, July 20 — Tom Watson, displaying the determination and grinding intensity that has made him the world's greatest player, today fired a front-running 2-under-par 69 and won his third British Open Golf Championship by a comfortable 4-stroke margin.

Yesterday, Watson had gone on a birdie blitz to fire a 7-under-par 64 and take a four-stroke lead over Lee Trevino and Ken Brown after the third round. Notching five of his seven birdies on the last eight holes, Watson came within one shot of matching the Open scoring record of 63 set by Mark Hayes at Turnberry in 1977 — and equaled yesterday by Isao Aoki. Watson's 54-hole total was an 11-under 202.

Trevino began yesterday with a three-shot lead, but missed short puts on the final three holes and fell back to par 71 for the day and, with Brown, who had a third-round 68, four shots off the pace. Ben Crenshaw's 68 yesterday put him at 208.

"Not Disappointed"

"I'm not disappointed," said Trevino, who led the futile attempt to match Watson's relentless last-round effort. "You can't be too disappointed when you finish second to the greatest player in the world. And when you finish second to the best, well, you must be pretty close to being the second best in the world yourself."

This is a great win for me," said Watson, who had lost playoffs in two major tournaments and had not collected one of the big four titles since his record-breaking triumph over Jack Nicklaus in their 1977 shootout at Turnberry. "There was tremendous pressure on me," said Watson, "because I wanted to win this championship so much."

"I played a good, solid round. I didn't make too many mistakes, and the ones I did make weren't bad ones, weren't too costly."

Watson, who previously had won this title in 1975 and 1977, acquired the championship of the 109th renewal of the world's oldest and most revered tournament with a 271 total, 13 strokes under par on the Muirfield links.

Trevino, who won the British Open in 1972 the last time it was played here, also shot 69 over the last 18 holes and finished at 275. "I said I wanted to shoot 276 and I shot 275, and it just wasn't good enough," he said.

Crenshaw, the runner-up in the two previous British Opens, was third this time at 69-277. "We just didn't have enough wind," Crenshaw said of the cold breezes that drifted in from the Firth of Forth. Although they

whipped the flags out straight and stiff from the sticks on most holes, they still weren't as severe as they often are.

"I was praying for a gale," Crenshaw said. "That would have been the only way we could have caught him. But the way Tom played, maybe even that wouldn't have done it. We just had to have the conditions where he could make some mistakes, throw away some shots."

The conditions may or may not have been there. But Watson did not make mistakes or throw away shots. Armed with his 4-stroke lead to start a final round under gray, threatening skies and with the temperatures deep into sweater-weather range, he stayed in front all the way.

His lead ranged as high as six shots; it was never smaller than three.

The one time Trevino made a move at him — the one time there was even the tiniest threat — Watson responded with a clinching burst of three consecutive birdies.

Only Trevino and Crenshaw had remote chances. No one else finished within nine strokes of the 30-year-old Watson, a six-time winner this season and almost certain to claim a fourth consecutive Player of the Year title on the U.S. PGA tour he dominates.

Nicklaus, who snapped his slump in the United States Open last month, couldn't quite get it going. But his 69, including a long birdie putt on the final hole which ripped a roaring ovation from the throats of the gallery of 25,833, gave him a tie for fourth at 280.

It marked the 17th time in 19 professional appearances in the British Open in which Nicklaus has been sixth or better.

No Difference Anyhow

"I just wasn't quite as sharp as I was at Baltusrol," where he won the U.S. Open, Nicklaus said. "I didn't putt as well. I didn't have my iron quite so sharp. I don't know that it would have made any difference. I don't know if I could have gotten to 13 under anyhow." He was tied with Carl Mason of Great Britain, who also shot a closing 69.

It was another two strokes back to Andy Bean, Craig Stadler, Hubert Green and Brown, the skinny, sad-faced, 23-year-old British Ryder Cup player who was Watson's partner over the last 18 holes. Stadler shot a 71. Bean and Green had 72s. Brown stumbled to a 76.

The only others under par were Gil Morgan and Australian Open champion Jack Newton at 263. Newton shot 70, Morgan 72.

## Zoetemelk Wins Tour de France

By Samuel Abr

July 20 (HTT) — Joop Zoetemelk coasted across the finish line today to win the Tour de France, the traditional French cycling race, despite wet, cool and windy weather.

To the casual fan, including the estimated total of 100,000 Dutchmen who came for the day, Zoetemelk's victory was extremely popular. Only the second Dutchman, after Jan Janssen in 1968, to win the race, Zoetemelk is also regarded as an honorary Frenchman since he lives in this country and worked until this season for a French bicycle team, Mercier.

Such restraint in the leader, a position he held since July 10, did nothing to enliven the race. Borrowing the adjectives from wine connoisseurs, the French sporting press had been describing the race as "a

small Tour de France, not a big one."

At least one racer answered the criticism today, shortly after the final finish by the 85 riders who remained of the 130 who set out in Frankfurt last month.

"It's really difficult to say if it's a



Joop Zoetemelk

small Tour de France, not a big one."

It was between meal hours, but the counters were piled high with rolls and imported jam, yogurt from Finland, cakes, cookies, pastries and beverages. Food is plentiful and varied on the Olympic training table, including meat, fresh fruit and vegetables and other commodities that are hard to come by at other times in the Soviet Union. So it is at hotels, the press center and other venues for foreign visitors to the Olympics.

Everything seems available, from borscht to nuts: old hands are amazed at the adjustment to the influx of foreigners and the provision of such unfamiliar Western services as 24-hour restaurants and buffet breakfasts (pancakes, eggs any style, crepes, even cornflakes).

The hosts wanted to impress the

foreigners, but there are guilt feelings among those visitors who know that large segments of the population of the Soviet Union and its satellite neighbors are going without.

"I feel like I'm visiting poor relatives and eating meals I know they can't afford," said one U.S. journalist over a plate of fresh strawberries and powdered sugar.

The area around the village buildings is attractive, rolling meadow, made lush and green by the recent rains. The practice track is nestled in a picturesque setting, fronted by the golden status of a discus thrower, and looks toward the city skyline to the north.

The village is roomy and attractive in a modernistic way, but the security presence is inescapable, as is the case all over Moscow, which has been blanketed with police and soldiers for the Olympics. The village complex is surrounded by dual chain-link fences, manned at about 50-yard intervals by stern sentries

## Olympic Scene: Borscht to Nuts — and Forbidden Pins

By Barry Lorge

MOSCOW, July 20 (WP) — The Soviet Union has been mostly peaceful and often deadly. Moscow-diminished Games here, the city has been carrying absolutely under gray clouds.

Just someone at the Berezovskiy shop at the Olympic village has a sense of humor about the Russians call "horseshitish."

The showers chase athletes indoors, the store's system plays two songs over the version of "Raindrops falling on my head." Then a Russian folk favorite, "Singing in the Rain."

There are low rock and other pop music. There are a lot of good Soviet rock bands, which have been included in the cultural program companies the Olympics and from the Bolshoi Ballet to theater, architectural tours, folk dancing and all of the expositions and performances from the 15 Soviet republics.

As with many other athletes, they have more room than they expected because the boycott has reduced the total population at the village by about 5,000. "We have a whole floor," said Breheny, a 6-foot-3-inch tall, 200-pounder, "it's supposed to accommodate 20, but we've only got 14, so we moved some of the beds and made one of the rooms into a big lounge."

"It's quite nice, really," McLeod said. "They even do the laundry for us — pick it up, and send it back washed and ironed. We didn't expect that."

They were sitting at one of the many snack bars, free to duty-regulated team delegations in the "international zone" of the village. They

and heavily guarded 64-acre complex in the southern outskirts of Moscow.

Teams are housed in 18 high-rise towers of 16 stories each, identical except that the facings of the balconies, gray cement structures are painted half in pastel blue and half in rose.

The living quarters are spacious and comfortable, divided into two- and three-bedroom apartments — with a maximum of two persons to a room — each with a bathroom, kitchen and living room.

The accommodations compare favorably with those of recent Olympics. And with the apartment complex in which the average citizen of Moscow — a city with an acute housing shortage — dwells year-round. The village's luxurious housing will be sold as cooperative apartments: 50,000 roubles (about \$75,000), cash.

Steve Breheny and Gordon McLeod are members of Australia's Olympic basketball team, which doesn't figure to make anyone forget the UCLA teams of John Wooden. But they are both first-time Olympians, happy to be in Moscow despite sometimes fierce political pressures at home to stay away.

As with many other athletes, they have more room than they expected because the boycott has reduced the total population at the village by about 5,000. "We have a whole floor," said Breheny, a 6-foot-3-inch tall, 200-pounder, "it's supposed to accommodate 20, but we've only got 14, so we moved some of the beds and made one of the rooms into a big lounge."

"It's quite nice, really," McLeod said. "They even do the laundry for us — pick it up, and send it back washed and ironed. We didn't expect that."

They were sitting at one of the many snack bars, free to duty-regulated team delegations in the "international zone" of the village. They

were munching ice cream — Soviet versions of the Good Humor bar, a cylinder of vanilla covered with a layer of chocolate that tastes rather like frozen Tootsie-Roll.

It was between meal hours, but the counters were piled high with rolls and imported jam, yogurt from Finland, cakes, cookies, pastries and beverages. Food is plentiful and varied on the Olympic training table, including meat, fresh fruit and vegetables and other commodities that are hard to come by at other times in the Soviet Union. So it is at hotels, the press center and other venues for foreign visitors to the Olympics.

Everything seems available, from borscht to nuts: old hands are amazed at the adjustment to the influx of foreigners and the provision of such unfamiliar Western services as 24-hour restaurants and buffet breakfasts (pancakes, eggs any style, crepes, even cornflakes).

The hosts wanted to impress the

foreigners, but there are guilt feelings among those visitors who know that large segments of the population of the Soviet Union and its satellite neighbors are going without.

"I feel like I'm visiting poor relatives and eating meals I know they can't afford," said one U.S. journalist over a plate of fresh strawberries and powdered sugar.

The area around the village buildings is attractive, rolling meadow, made lush and green by the recent rains. The practice track is nestled in a picturesque setting, fronted by the golden status of a discus thrower, and looks toward the city skyline to the north.

The village is roomy and attractive in a modernistic way, but the security presence is inescapable, as is the case all over Moscow, which has been blanketed with police and soldiers for the Olympics. The village complex is surrounded by dual chain-link fences, manned at about 50-yard intervals by stern sentries

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and armed with AK-47 attack rifles.

The Berezovskiy shop is well-stocked with souvenirs of all kinds. Lenin busts are plentiful but don't sell well. The most popular items seem to be Olympic stamps, pins and jewelry, embroidered goods and stuffed animals — including, of course, the ever-present bear mascot of the Games named "Misha."

His smiling face can be found on everything from candy bars to perfume.

Lapel pins are a popular item for trading at any Olympics and Moscow has its share. Misha, for instance, can be found in many poses, signifying the 21 sports in the games — Misha with a basketball, Misha in a swimsuit, Misha dribbling a basketball.

But some pins have been withdrawn by officials. They are the ones for the shooting events: Misha with a rifle or a drawn pistol. They are now considered collector's items.

—soldiers in khaki and



## Language

## Big Words on Campus

By William Safire

NEW YORK — "Colleagues" now register for "guts," writes Faith Heister of the University of Pennsylvania, "to lessen the necessity to become 'throats.'"

Remember "snap course," the subject you took for a breather? That is called a "gut course" today, presumably because you know the answers in your intestines. Variations include the Middle Western "cake course" (from "a piece of cake") and the Californian "mick course" (not an ethnic slur, but a derivation of "Mickey Mouse").

Examples of gut courses — where "gut" means "easy" — are (A) as opposed to a "hook" (C) or "flack" (F) — are on the analogy of "flack for Jones," a generation-old put-down of a geology course attended by athletes. More recent examples are astronomy's "Stars for Studs," art's "Nudes for Dudes," psychology's "Nuts and Sluts," European civilization's "Plato to NATO," anthropology's "Monkeys to Junkies" and comparative religion's "Gods for Clods."

Students take these courses to avoid becoming "throats," which is the term for what used to be called "grinds," which in turn replaced "book worms." "The term 'throat,'" explains Michel Bern of the University of Pennsylvania, "is short for 'outthroat,' and refers to a person who wants an A at any cost. At Penn, these students are often called 'premeds,' regardless of their post-college usage of 'young God.'"

Here at MIT, observes Robert van der Heide, "we refer to someone who studies too much as a 'tool.' At MIT, 'nerd' is spelled 'gnurd.' There is a distinction between gnurds and tools. Tools study all the time, perhaps to get into medical school. Gnurds study all the time because they like to."

"Nerd," no matter how spelled, is a big word with the youthful set. Its origin is probably in a 14th-century variation of "nurt," a "nurt" or "nurt," probably influenced by a rhyming scatological word.

What about "cramming"? That word is still used a lot ("alot," on campus, is one word), though a variation exists: "Slaying awake the whole night through to 'cram' is called 'pulling all-nighter,'" writes Susan Chumsky of Penn. News terms for cramming are "shedding"

(from "woodshed"), "speeding" and "heavy booting" or "megabooking." In the event that the all-night pullers do not succeed in passing the exam, their reaction is vividly described in a verb used at Cornell: "One threatens to 'gore out,'" testifies Michele Cusack, "which does not refer to eating three bananas splits (that's 'pigging out'), but to jumping off one of the many scenic bridges on campus."

A traditional, generation-spanning campus activity is vomiting. Accordingly, students have their own terms for the habit: In my college days, "upchuck" was the preferred euphemism, and since then the alternative "losing your lunch" and the delectable "tossing your cookies" have been in use. Today, the activity — usually from an introduction to overindulgence in alcohol by a "pin," or an innocent with a weak stomach — has upchucked the verb "to boot." The origin of "booting" may be to use your shoe as a receptacle, but that is speculative. Marjorie Shapiro of Columbia submits the most descriptive: "Praying to the Great White Porcelain God (kneeling required)."

Whatever happened to "Big Man on Campus"? He's gone — some terms remembered only in acronym form, as "bec-moc" — though Anne Griffin says he is called a "politico" at the University of Virginia, and J. Barrett Hickman recalls a Hamilton College usage of "young God." Nobody remembers what a "coed" is, though the term is sometimes used now to refer to men who attend colleges that formerly catered to women.

Remember the pleasures of cutting classes? "Cutting" is practically never used anymore, says Audrey Ziss at Skidmore. "The new terminology is 'bucking.'"

The term for farewell, which was the inane "bye now," a generation ago, is "later," from "see you later," but pronounced "lay-tah."

For years, the most common intensifying adjective was "terrific" or "cosmic," it is somehow fitting that the leading intensifier has become "intense." Its only competition at the moment is "flaming," as in "flaming youth."

We'd better conclude this megabooking before some Young God gorges out.

## Sidney Poitier

By Henry Allen

NEW YORK (WP) — Exactly. Precisely. Just so.

"There are so many different tastes of lipstick, and the texture of lips," says Sidney Poitier at 53.

He flares his do-you-understand-me eyes, uncovers his arms in a great cosmic shrug of wonder, then reels them back in to poise his hands before his chest, back to back, while he thinks of precisely what he means to say, how to say it in words he seems to carve out syllable by syllable.

"I began to try to figure out that just at the moment of contact, some women tense the muscles in one lip or the other. Or both? And some women tend to relax. I've seen people come up to ask for a kiss or an autograph, and before the first syllable is out of their mouth I've got a reading. They're absolutely naked and at their most vulnerable at that moment!"

"I've seen some people so embarrassed that they don't know how to walk away, to disengage. I can see the muscles in their faces begin to jump in fear, a sign of their being naked and vulnerable."

"So I take the time, I try to make them comfortable. It's a hitch, I'll tell you that."

The cases in point are the swarms of people who the day before had lined up all the way down the sidewalk outside Brenato's bookstore on Fifth Avenue to meet Sidney Poitier, buy his autobiography, "This Life," and get kissed, kissed and kissed, handing their cameras to the rent-a-cop who takes their pictures being kissed by Sidney Poitier.

He is pure nerve endings, a fierce jollity, a

David R. Helling, The Washington Post  
Actor Poitier: Precisely.

charisma that glows like the arc lights in an all-night construction site, especially in the tenebrous hush of the Carlyle Hotel dining room.

A waiter sidles into a lull to ask for drink orders. A woman from Knopf, Poitier's publisher, says she'll have, let's see, soda water.

"No!" Poitier says, and quick as a lizard's tongue he's paying total attention to her: "You started to say what you really wanted. But then you changed your mind! What was it you really wanted to say?"

She is naked, she is vulnerable, she is flattered because, after all, he is right.

"White wine," she confesses.

Poitier smiles, a deep delight. He flares his fingers as if a glass of white wine might materialize just beyond them in the air.

"White wine," he says to the waiter.

He has projected this same immediacy and precision for 30 years in the movies. And now, as his acting career has slowed (but his directing career is booming), he has done the same for his autobiography, whose sales broke all records for a Brenato's book signing. It's a book full of the mix of the colloquial and the formal that he exudes here. For instance, his description of his mother, at the age of 68:

"Not a line in her face, not a line. And although her hair went gray, one would think she was a woman still in her late 30s. She was quick to anger — quick to anger. No, she wasn't. She was volatile, not angry. But when you did get her angry, O Lord!"

**Endless Revision**

This grace came only after endless revision involving two tape recorders, two transcripts, editing, revisions, whole afternoons spent on one paragraph.

The precision is not so much a reflection of his nature as a way of controlling it, the reason of a man who has been encountering one after another, puzzling, frightening, marvelous environment after another, ever since he was 10 months old on Cat Island, in the Bahamas, and his mother taught him to swim. He writes:

"My mother threw me into the ocean like a sack of garbage and stood by expressionless."

Suddenly, mercifully, my father's hands scooped me up, held me above the water for a moment, then passed me up to my mother — who promptly threw me back into the ocean again. That went on for hours over a two- or three-day period. At the end of which time I knew I was swimming."

At the age of 9, Poitier and his family sailed away from Cat Island to settle in Nassau, where there were cars — "these beetlelike fellows absorbed my complete attention" — and ice cream: "It looked like mashed potatoes to me. I hit into it and the shock was overwhelming. I almost fainted. It was so cold."

Sink or swim. At 15, having emigrated to live with relatives in Miami, he decided to be a parking-lot attendant. "I looked into the window at the attendant who was parking the car, to see exactly what he did with his hands and

## At 53, After Years of Tight Control, There Is Still a 'Part of Me That Is Volcanic'

his feet. I concentrated on the hands first and memorized the sequence of every movement that triggered the car into motion. Next I made a mental note of every movement made with his feet, however slight. After a while I thought: I can do that."

By the end of the day, he'd wrecked "six or seven cars" belonging to customers at six or seven parking lots, doing his precise mental evaluations after each wreck, determined to learn from his mistakes. He held down another job for all of the next day before getting fired, and then another before he learned that he was too young to get a driver's license.

As a Bahamian, he also knew nothing of American racism. "I couldn't even, at the time, define it as racism. Instead, I characterized it as white people being unnecessarily unfair."

The thing was, Poitier has always made this ignorance work for him. Instead of acting as if he didn't know better, he has acted as if he didn't know worse.

He has had two marriages, the current one to actress-model Joanna Shimkus. He has six daughters.

He had a long and tempestuous affair with Diahann Carroll.

He has survived his three-proudest premature-birth weight to fulfill a fortune teller's prediction to his mother: "He will walk with kings. He will be rich and famous. Your name will be carried all over the world. You must not worry about that child."

"I have a resource that is very advantageous to my being a dramatic actor," he says.

"There is a part of me down deep somewhere," he says, holding out his palm as if he were weighing something in it, "there is a part of me that is volcanic. It's always there, very seldom it is called on, in life or art. When it does erupt, I hasten to batten down the hatches."

"At night I grind my teeth, and my wife says it's very weird. I make a keening sound when I have nightmares."

Life has meant being totally awake, struggling for control by observing every nuance, be it in the taste of ice cream, driving a car, surviving in New York and Hollywood, the taste of lipstick, or his luncheon partner's thirst for white wine, everything.

"I'd like to walk down the street, see a flower, a house over and smell it and say, 'Hey I'm smelling flowers!' I'm 53, and I pass them by, I'm not aware of them. I'm thinking about dollars, about race, about society, ego, Con Ed."

This puts a listener in mind of Cat Island, and the way Poitier writes about it: "The beaches on the north side were lined and shaded by hundreds of coconut palm trees that simply grew at random along the waterfront. Flowers, edible fruit and berries could be found growing wild almost everywhere."

Would he like to go back to that life, the way it was then?

"Oh man! Yes, yes, yes."

## PEOPLE: Deeply Depressed Dali Reported Unable to Work

Surrealist painter Salvador Dali, reportedly suffering periods of deep depression, is no longer able to work, his secretary, Brigitte Sabater, said. Acknowledgment of the 76-year-old artist's incapacity came as his household announced that one of Spain's most prestigious psychiatrists, Joan Olella, 61, died at Dali's home in the Catalan fishing village of Port Lligat Thursday night of a sudden heart attack while visiting his patient and friend. In an article written before Olella's death, the influential daily El Pais reported that the psychiatrist visited Dali every week in connection with "problems that prevent him from living normally."

The self-styled divine Dali spends nearly all his time slumped in the same inner patio of his home, interested in nothing and saying hardly a word. "El Dali," as he is known, stepped out only to dry land from foot sloop Navstar with some more relief than the others, fun being seasick half the time. The 58-year-old Great Neck, N.Y., dentist said: "When we were in Bermuda, a four-month-old stepped ashore in Atlantic N.J., after a trip across the Ocean guided only by stars and the sun. 'We zigzagged said 64-year-old retired painter Marvin Creamer. But he's round trip from Atlantic Dakar, Senegal, buoyed by the fact that it was possible to sail the Atlantic as ancient mariners without sextant or compass. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer said the most important moment of the journey was the crew had to dodge a ton of a full-blown water spout, called it, just after leaving the voyage's last leg. Creamer's sixth ocean voyage with the U.S. Coast Guard graphic unit in Washington with his boat's progress by Creamer